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WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,451

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

# EC Ministers Approve Farm Budget Cuts

and cut the general level of gone teed farm prices by 1 percent.

Saturday. have agreed on a 1984 farm budget that would curb milk production and cut the general level of guaran-

The agreement Saturday, the Community foreign ministers first price and production cuts in are to take up the issue again on the 20-year history of the Common April 9. The dispute led to the col-Agricultural Policy, was hailed as a step toward saving the community from the threat of insolvency.

"The Common Agricultural Policy will be less popular because its the community will pay farmers for incentives are more limited and some items and limited the quantiincentives are more limited and weaker," said the French agricul-ture minister, Michel Rocard, who was chairman of the meeting, "But it should allow Europe to catch its second wind, now that it has shown it can put its agricultural affairs in stock of butter and put a lid on

The trade bloc's finances are in disarray after years of high subsi- Luxembourg were granted indies paid to farmers for production that resulted in large surpluses of dairy products and grain.

budget payments is the last remaining obstacle to community financial reform, diplomats said Sunday.

London is seeking what it terms

years, but they did not specify by how much. Italy may keep its output at the 1983 level this year.

Ireland, citing "vital national in-

Reagan Ends U.S. Role

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches a fairer distribution of payments to terests," had threatened to veto the partners threatens prospects for The man further agreements that would ment are; bring greater financial solidity in the community.

> lapse of the EC summit meeting on March 19 and 20 in Brussels. The agricultural agreement Sat-urday reduced the subsidies that

> ties of those products that the trade bloc will buy. The new quota system will be in

effect for five years in an effort to most products, including beef, reduce the community's surplus farm spending Ireland, Northern Ireland and

creases in milk output this year. West Germany, the Netherlands The ministers also yielded to Ireland's demand for increases in its other countries. A disagreement over Britain's milk production in the next few

BRUSSELS - Agriculture min- the community budget. The dis- entire farm budget unless it was ter mountain has reached 800,000 isters of the European Community pute between Britain and its nine exempted from the quota system. The main points of the agree-

> A 7.8 percent cut in community milk production to 99.5 million metric tons (109.7 tons) this year from a projected 108 million tons, with a further drop next year to

 The abolition over four years of the complex system of cross-border farm taxes and subsidies, subject of a long-running dispute between Paris and Bonn. Cuts in EC-supported prices of

about I percent when denominated in European Currency Units for pork, corn, olive oil and wine. Prices will be frozen for milk, sugar, rye and lamb and mutton. When translated into national currencies, these will be small price cuts for Farmers Decry Pact

Under the agreement, reached in an 18-hour session starting Friday, farm spending will be \$15 billion, or about \$860 million above what Ireland, citing "vital national in- has been budgeted.

The community's surplus "butmetric tons, with an extra 1 million tons in surplus skimmed milk powder and 400,000 tons in beef stocks. EC officials said that had there been no agreement, the community would have been forced to spend an extra \$8.5 million a day, largely to finance milk stocks.

The full effects of the reforms will not be felt until 1986, the same year in which the 10 nations have agreed in principle to increase revenues by raising their budget contributions from national value-added tax programs.

But diplomats said that it was not clear how the community would survive financially in the two years before spending is cut and revenues are raised. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

Luc Guyau, the president of France's National Confederation of Young Farmers, who is a leading Farmers Union, said the agreement spokesman for French farmers, was made without any regard for condemned the Brussels agreement, saying the price levels agreed by ministers were "insufficient for my," The Associated Press report-the present moment and cata-ed from London.



Michel Rocard

strophic for the future." Reuters reported from Paris.

Sir Richard Butler, president of Britain's 200,000-member National the well-being of British agriculture or its contribution to the econo-

# 4 Latin Nations Join U.S. in Argentine Loan

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Four Latin American nations have agreed to lend Argentina \$300 million as part of a multimillion-dollar debt-rescue package that will eventually include a \$300-million loan from the United States.

Some bankers see Argentine debt crisis as an exercise in "blackmail." Page 9.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Saturday that the United States had agreed to the loan to help the new democratic administration in Argentina avert "a crisis of government."

He said such a crisis could develop if Argentina failed to catch up on overdue interest payments to

Argentina pay its huge international debt was announced late Friday by the Treasury Department. Mr. Regan said that, in helping the government of President Raul Alfonsin, the United States was

also seeking to avoid an interna-tional banking crisis. cliff and see the chasm down below, that is the sort of thing that might happen." he said. He rejected suggestions that the main mo-

tive was to protect the profits of U.S. banks. Under the agreement, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela,

which are all in debt themselves to banks in North America, Western Europe and Japan, will make a short-term loan to Argentina of \$300 million. Eleven banks are con-tributing a total of \$100 million to the interest payments fund and Argentina put up \$100 million from its own reserves. At a news conference, Mr. Regan said that when Argentina and the

gotiate a new understanding on payment schedule, the United States will lead \$300 million so that Argentina can repay the four Latin governments He said that this might occur

International Monetary Fund ne-

Had the overdue interest not

tion that could have led to requirereducing profits and acknowledg- one official said last week. their books.

The crisis moment has passed." spent the previous three days negotiating the Argentine rescue by telephone, telex and in conferences between Washington, Buenos Aires, Punta del Este, Uruguay, and Western financial centers.

"We wanted to avert the crisis of government" that would have followed in Argentina, Mr. Regan said. "As far as the United States banks are concerned, they remain safe and stable."

He and other Treasury officials rejected suggestions that the loan was aimed at protecting U.S. banks from reporting lower profits.

Beryl W. Sprinkel, undersecre-tary of the Treasury, who helped negotiate the agreement, said. "There wasn't any interest on our part about banks having to lose some money because of some bum

because it would come from the Tsongas restriction may be over-Exchange Stabilization Fund, taken by other Senate action. which is outside the budget. The fund was established by the Trea- can of South Dakota, said Friday progress in arms control.

lence in currency markets. Mexico and Venezuela contrib-

uted \$100 million each to the spe-cial fund and Brazil and Colombia \$50 million each. The \$100 million released by Argentina came from foreign-currency reserves, estimated at \$1 billion, that had been husbanded for internal purposes, such as development.
The banks' contribution of \$100

million came from a steering committee of 11 U.S. and foreign banks. About 25 banks hold most of Argentina's \$25.5 billion in bank loans, and those that were not a part of the steering committee are

> \$100 million. Argentina's total foreign debt, including loans from governments, is \$43.6 billion. Mr. Regan described the loan as

expected to provide part of the

one portion of a two-portion bridg-ing loan. Argentina has agreed to one year and total \$2.3 billion to \$3 An agreement on a plan to help try to negotiate a letter of intent in April with the IMF, stating how it plans to deal with inflation of more than 400 percent, budget deficits governments. Negotiations on this and the erosion of the value of the

If the managing director of the "If you want to look over the IMF, Jacques de Larosière, finds in the final agreement with still computies.

Mr. Regan said the Treasury de- deficit.



Donald T. Regan

cided to make a loan then, rather than now, because the letter of intent would signal greater assurance of repayment

Once the IMF accepts the letter, Argentina, the fund, the banks and industrial countries would begin work on an agreement on a larger, longer-term loan to tide Argentina through a year or more of payment

A Federal Reserve official said billion, of which he said \$1 billion would be provided by the IMF and the rest by banks and individual second span of the bridge, Mr. Regan said, may take about 30 days.

The Treasury would participate the plan acceptable, the United another loan. Treasury officials States would grant a \$300-million said its contribution to the final loan to reimburse the four Latin loan would be too small to have much effect on the U.S. budget

# U.S. Plans to Develop Anti-Satellite Weapon

By Walter Pincus Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to develop and test an anti-satellite weapon and does not plan to seek a com-Argentina's economic policies and prehensive ban on such weapons with the Soviet Union, according to informed administration sources. Those views were contained in a

report to Congress on anti-satellite weapons that President Ronald within 30 days and that the \$300 million would be disbursed in April ument, with an appendix of secret hensive ban." material, is scheduled to be delivbeen paid by Saturday, the U.S. ered to Capitol Hill Monday in detail not only how space is already banks would have been required by response to an amendment on last filled with military satellites, but federal regulations to reduce the year's defense appropriation bill. also how even the most rudimenta-

profits they are about to report for The administration is still look- ry space vehicles and tests can be the first three months of the year by ing at the possibility of negotiating \$200 million. Other regulatory re-restrictions on some forms of antiviews would have been set in mo- satellite weapons, the sources said. "But so far no one has been able to ments that the banks set aside figure one out that would be verifispecial loan-loss reserves, further able and in the national interest,"

ing publicly new doubts about the Led by legislators who wanted to quality of some of the loans on head off what they described as a costly militarization of space, Congress last year overwhelmingly apsaid Mr. Regan, whose aides had proved two amendments that limited the anti-satellite program.

The first required a report on the president's arms control policy for such weapons by March 31, before the Pentagon could spend funds for items with long lead times that would be necessary to begin production of anti-satellite weapons.

The second, sponsored by Senator Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, required the president to certify that the weapons were necessary for national security and that the United States was endeavoring "in good faith to negotiate a mutual and verifiable ban' on all such weapons before the U.S. weapon could be tested against a target in space.

against a target is not scheduled to would not add to the budget deficit take place before this fall, the Chernenko, has listed a ban on

that he hoped to have a debate on anti-satellite weapons in April when the Senate takes up a joint resolution that calls for the president to negotiate a treaty with the Soviet Union on banning space weapons. The measure unanimously passed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in November.

An official involved in the presi dential report said Saturday "it will be clear to readers of the

used for anti-satellite weapons. The Soviet Union has had an anti-satellite weapon since the late 1960s. Launched into an orbit similar to its target's, it reaches a point close to its target after two or three

revolutions around the Earth, then Although some scientists have termed the Soviet system simplistic and easy to counter, Pentagon officials have argued that it is more

sophisticated and can easily be upgraded without further testing. The U.S. system is launched by a rocket that is initially carried to a high altitude by an F-15 fighter. The rocket fires a miniature homing vehicle carrying infrared sensors that guide it directly into the target satellite. Under current

plans, the air force will hold its first development test against a target balloon in space this fall. It tried out the rocket system Jan. 21, and a similar test is expected shortly. On March 23, the Soviet delegate to the United Nations Committee

on Disarmament meeting in Geneva introduced a draft treaty that would ban the testing and deploy-The report fulfills the first rement of anti-satellite weapons as quirement but not the second. part of a broader prohibition of Sources said that since the test arms in space. The Soviet leader, Konstantin U.

space weapons as one of several steps the United States could take Senator Larry Pressler, Republi- to show it is sincere about making

#### In Beirut Peace Force By Richard Halloran that need ever arise." New York Times Service WASHINGTON — President

Ronald Reagan has formally ended U.S. participation in the multinaelsewhere in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Reagan, in a report Friday to Congress, said U.S. "foreign policy interests in Lebanon have not The United States has not

abandoned Levanou, use product dent said. He added, however, that U.S. participation in the force "is no longer a necessary or appropriate means of achieving these Administration officials said the

number of U.S. warships off Lebanon had been reduced from about 25 to 15 in recent days. The officials indicated that the battleship. John F. Kennedy were no longer close to Lebanon.

tional force still onshore, withdrew \$60 million in this fiscal year.

be reduced in the near future.

Of the Americans remaining be-"I do not intend or expect, under peace and national reconciliation." present circumstances, that these available to protect our military ty in the Beirut area."

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

Israeli forces from Lebanon.

and diplomatic personnel should

Robert Sims, a spokesman for the White House, said that future military activity would be undertaken "only in concurrence with the non, freeing marines aboard Sixth
Fleet ships off Beirut for duties
elsewhere in the Meditarran duties of American lives."

Mr. Reagan said: "The U.S. is committed to the goals of a restoration of a sovereign, independent and united Lebanon, the withdrawal of all foreign forces, and the security of Israel's northern border." He added: "We have discussed our decision with the government of Lebanon and the other MNF participants, and the other MNF countries have made similar

He said U.S. forces had lost 264 dead and 137 wounded in action in Lebanon, Of those, 241 were killed New Jersey and the aircraft carrier in a suicide attack on a Marine Corps post at Beirut International Airport on Oct. 23. Mr. Reagan In Lebanon, 300 French troops, also estimated that the operation the last members of the multina- had cost the United States about

Mr. Reagan said army trainers, grievous losses for our country,"

Marioe Corns guards and military the president said. "We owe a great Marine Corps guards and military
assistance specialists would remain debt of gratitude to those military in Lebanon. Officials indicated, and diplomatic personnel of the however, that their numbers might United States and other MNF countries who served their countries so proudly to give the people hind in Beirut, the president said: of Lebanon a chance to achieve

> When Mr. Reagan ordered the personnel will become involved in Marines to withdraw to ships in hostilities; nonetheless, U.S. naval February, he said U.S. forces "will and air forces in the Mediterranean stand ready" to protect U.S. and area, including the U.S. Marines other multinational force personredeployed from Lebanon, are nel and "thereby help assure securi-



Jonas Savimbi, left, and other guerrilla leaders in southern Angola singing patriotic songs.

### Rebels Propose Talks With Angola Total Independence of Angola, or Britain granted UNITA some kind

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service

JAMBA, Angola — Jonas Savimbi, leader of an insurgent movement that claims to control or operate in two-thirds of Angola, says he wants to talk peace and form a government of national unity with the country's Marxist leadership.

But, at an unusual news conference Friday in Jamba, an isolated bush encampment that he calls a

into Angola's cities.

provisional capital, Mr. Savimbi said that, if his offer was rejected, he would carry his guerrilla war Moreover, he said that if his pro-

Western National Union for the

could not be secured. initiative for South-West Africa, or Swaziland Pact Disclosed Namibia, so that his group would

Mr. Savimbi's forces are largely gression agreement with Swaziland South Africa granted indepen-Pretoria.

dence to Namibia or reached a rapwith Mozambique and Swaziland, Haig Says U.S. Wrecked Lebanon Pact Mr. Savimbi's position would be in ing either country from supporting jeopardy, since South African support is vital to him.

South Africa and the United States say a condition for Namibian independence is the withdrawal of the Cuban soldiers who have

"If the Cubans are sent packing from Angola, Namibia shall hence-forth be free," Mr. Savimbi said in a speech before his news conference. "However, as long as MPLA fears UNITA, the Cubans will not leave Angola. Therefore, the independence of Namibia depends upon a direct dialogue between

On another issue, he said 16 Britthe Syrians, the PLO, and the Israeish technicians, taken bostage six cret, but "now the political climate is were prepared to leave Lebanon at the same time," he said. "Lebawould not be released until Prime it is considered expedient to make at the same time," he said. "Leba-

UNITA, was not accommodated in of recognition. talks about South-West Africa. But 44 Portu But 44 Portuguese and 17 Filipi peace and stability in the region nos captured at the same time will

be freed as soon as the Internation-The impression created by Mr. al Committee of the Red Cross ar-Savimbi's comments was that he ranges to take them out of Angola, was eager to win an acknowledged he said. Mr. Savimbi is believed to role in the U.S.-sponsored peace hold about 140 foreign prisoners. South Africa's foreign minister,

not be traded off for other conces- R.F. Botha, disclosed Saturday sions in the complex negotiations. that South Africa signed a nonag-

from Namibia. Some South Afri- more than two years ago, United can commentators say that, if Press International reported from The pact is similar to the accord prochement with Angola, as it has that South Africa and Mozambique signed last month, prohibit-

rebels opposed to the other's gov-

ernment, Mr. Botha said. It has

been in effect since Feb. 17, 1982. he added. The agreements are seen as attempts by South Africa to curb been supporting the Angolan authorities since 1975.

"If the Cubans are sent packing white rule in South Africa. Separately, South Africa has reached a

cease-fire with Angola. Mr. Botha also said Saturday that a meeting of southern African leaders was "not impossible," and that South Africa had been conducting talks with Lesotho and Botswana on nonaggression accords.

Reading a joint statement after talks with Swaziland's foreign min-ister, Richard Velaphi Dlamini, pedient at the time" the agreement was reached that it should be se-

# Mr. Regan said the \$300 million

said, "is that there is such similarity in policies."

quent unwillingness to challenge in second, an agreement not to use its interests at sea. But he says it ment, but American Jewish leaders worst mistake of my entire career."

MiG's in the region; and third, would be a "moral outrage" if the see little to criticize in Mr. Hart's Mr. Hart says, "In the Third agreement to a nonintervention United States went to war to pro-record.

States should halt military maneu- sary war for someone else's oil."

**Allied Commitments** 

gradual approach. "I would draw allies of the United States to as-down the number of our forces in sume responsibility for a "greater" Western Europe. Honduras," he said. "But before I share of the land defense of the would withdraw all of them, I Continent." He says the presence other purpose on or after Aug. 1, hey in vietnam. The did not purpose on or after Aug. 1, hey in vietnam. The did not purpose on or after Aug. 1, hey in vietnam. The did not purpose on or after Aug. 1, hey in vietnam. The did not purpose on or after Aug. 1, hey in vietnam. The did not window all of them, 1 condition. The senator, who was manager until September 1968. He later said would seek to negotiate an arrange of U.S. ground forces in Europe is both been strong supporters of Isposit to all AWACS radar planes of George S. McGovern's cambility agree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a gree on a mutual basis to at least val superiority in the context of a g

agreement that is enforceable along teet Middle East oil supplies for their borders and throughout the itself or Europe: "We never should recognize that the Palestinians have be reduced to shedding the blood a right to self-determination or a revolutions in Central America are Mr. Jackson says the United of a single American in an unneces-

force to Central America cannot be the would be more "sure-footed" in the answer to the problems." In using such power. Mr. Mondale after a support advertisements last messpaper advertisements last week, he said he had "called for the"

The would be more "sure-footed" in the campaign of an international c says he would work for normaliza- rope and would help the allies pre- the West Bank and Gaza." The em oil.

Jackson said the United States talk to the PLO.

The Middle East

homeland," just as he says the Palestine Liberation Organization Mr. Mondale says he would should recognize Israel's right to serve their access to Middle East- United States, he says, could be a much more effective mediator in In the New York debate Mr. the Middle East if it were willing to

Mr. Hart voted to disapprove President Jimmy Carter's decision to sell F-15 fighter planes to Saudi Arabia in 1978 and voted against

### vent: Realism, Reagan and Foreign ternationally recognized

keeping force there.

INSIDE ■U.S. Customs officials have stopped a shipment to Iraq of chemicals that could be used in

MA new vaccine tested in the U.S. promises better immunity to influenza. Page 7.

■ Nazi veterans of the SS 'Death's Head' division held a reunion in a West German village despite protests. Page 5.

Luigi Barzini, 75. author of "The Italians," has died in Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE The Fed, at a special meeting, has decided not to act to lower

micrest rates.

TOMORROW ■ West German technology a special report.

lic its concluding installment of the

White House wrecked "a break- is a controversial one. Israeli authrough" agreement for a simulta-neous withdrawal of Palestine Libthors and several U.S. officials have said Mr. Haig gave the Israelis

cration Organization, Syrian and "a green light" to invade. They have contended that Mr. Mr. Haig says that the agreement Haig did not argue forcefully was worked out in early July 1982 enough with Israel's defense minisbut fell through when the White ter at the time, Ariel Sharon, during House made "an ill-conceived an Mr. Sharon's visit to Washington in mouncement" that it was prepared to commit U.S. troops to a peace-

"Ail that we had labored so hard Mr. Haig says that he had "a to grasp, and had come so close to grasping, slipped away, with consequences not yet wholly revealed," strenuous argument" with Mr. Sharon and told him "in the plainest possible language" that an at-Mr. Haig says in his memoirs, "Ca- tack by Israel without a clear "in-

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

and Walter F. Mondale have been emphasizing their differences on a

wide range of foreign and domestic

But the differences are more

The disputes between Mr. Hart

complex and more subtle than the

campaign oratory would suggest.

and Mr. Mondale have become in-

creasingly bitter and seemed to

reach a high point in their debate

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, the third

major candidate in the race for the

Democratic presidential nomina-

tion, said the "rat-a-tat-tat" be-tween Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale

obscured the similarity of their

Wednesday night in New York.

WASHINGTON - Gary Hart

WASHINGTON — Former
Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig's version of the events
Haig Jr. asserts that, in 1982, the leading up to and during Israel's clark, then the national security invasion of Lebanon in June 1982

Mr. Haig's version of the events that a dispute with William P. Clark, then the national security invasion of Lebanon in June 1982

Although Mr. Haig indicates that a dispute with William P. Clark, then the national security invasion of Lebanon in June 1982

Mr. Haig said that on July 2, after his resignation, he was still running policy pending George P.
Shultz's confirmation as his replacement. On that day, he said, "a

gan, over Lebanon precipitated his leaving office, he regarded the failure of his mediation effort between Britain and Argentina over the Falklands in April as his "Water-

Policy." Time magazine made pub-provocation" would have "a devastating effect" in the United States.

> breakthrough finally came in the crisis over Lebanon."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

taken by the three candidates.

Central America

combat troops from Central Amer-

immediate withdrawal of U.S. ocratic Party.

UNITA and MPLA." It was Mr. Savimbi's first public statement since the Namibia talks Mr. Botha said it was "deemed exgot under way in December. "After intensive negotiations,

Minister Margaret Thatcher of it public."

Here is a summary of positions force." Mr. Mondale argues, "The lesson from Vietnam is not that we should forgo power everywhere at nism." Mr. Jackson asserts that the isthmus." Mr. Hart says, "The commit-ment of United States military his long experience in government, force to Central America cannot be he would be more "sure-footed" in of an international campaign of an international campaign

At the end of 1967, when Senaica." He recently introduced a bill tors McGovern, Eugene J. McCarthat said, "The United States thy and J.W. Fulbright were calling should withdraw military forces in- on the Johnson administration to troduced into Costa Rica, El Salva-dor, Guatemala, Honduras or Nic-nam, Mr. Mondale said he had no aragua for training exercises or any "fundamental objection to our poother purpose on or after Aug. 1, hey in Vietnam." He did not pub-The reason why they are having paign for the presidency in 1972, be brought to his senses on the three things: first, the removal of "maritime strategy" that would public career, has had more opporting this kind of kinship struggle," he says Mr. Mondale "shows a fre- issue of Vietnam." and he described for the presidency in 1972, be brought to his senses on the three things: first, the removal of "maritime strategy" that would public career, has had more opporting the date, as vice president, lobbied for the presidency in 1972, be brought to his senses on the three things: first, the removal of "maritime strategy" that would public career, has had more opporting the said in 1981. Mr. Mondale "shows a fre- issue of Vietnam." and he described for the presidency in 1972, be brought to his senses on the said in 1981. Mr. Mondale "shows a fre- issue of Vietnam." and he described for the presidency in 1972, be brought to his senses on the said in 1981. Mr. Mondale "shows a fre- issue of Vietnam." and he described for the presidency in 1972, be brought to his senses on the said in 1981. Mr. Mondale "shows a fre- issue of Vietnam." and he described for the presidency in 1972, be brought to his senses on the said in 1981. Mr. Mondale "shows a fre- issue of Vietnam." and he described for the presidency in 1972, be brought to his senses on the said in 1981. Mr. Mondale "shows a fre- issue of Vietnam." and he described for the presidency in 1972, be brought to his senses on the said in 1981. Mr. Mondale "shows a fre- issue of Vietnam." and he described for the presidency in 1972, be brought to his senses on the said in 1981. Mr. Mondale "shows a fre- issue of Vietnam." and he described for the presidency in 1981. Mr. Mondale "shows a fre- issue of Vietnam." and he described for the presidency in 1981. Mr. Mondale "shows a fre- issue of Vietnam." and he described for the presidency in 1981. Mr. Mondale "shows a fre- issue of Vietnam."

Where Hart and Mondale Really Stand: Subtle Differences on Issues

both communism and poverty. While Mr. Hart wants all U.S. tion of relations with Cuba. armed forces removed from Central America by the end of April, Mr. Mondale advocates a more

Mr. Hart calls on the European

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

# U.S. Stops Chemicals Shipment to Iraq

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Customs offiport have stopped a shipment of chemicals destined for Iraq that pounds that could be used in poi-

NEW DELHI - The Indian

amending the constitution to rec- sary.

government, confronted by escalat-

ing Sikh protests and violence, has

Sikh political leaders, praising the decision Saturday as a "grand

achievement," called off a mass

burning of the constitution sched-uled for Monday and canceled a plan to flood the jails with 50,000

Meanwhile, at Rayya, 45 kilometers (28 miles) outside the Sikh holy

city of Amritsar, Sikii terroam-killed four persons and wounded of Amritsar, Sikh terrorists

31 Sunday in a grenade attack on the shrine of a Sikh dissident sect.

the Narankari, the United News of

Last week, Ved Prakash, head of

the sect in the Punjabi town of

Barnala, was shot and killed and

two of his associates were wounded

The major concessions by the

government and the Sikhs open the

achieving a political solution to a crisis in the Punjab that has

claimed more than 350 lives in

The main Sikh political party,

the Akali Dal, has demanded the amendment of Article 25 of the

constitution, which classifies Sikhs

Hindu and Islamic teachings, want

Journalists Strike N.Y. Post

New York Times Service

plovees of The New York Post -

midnight Friday after negotiations

with the newspaper's management

over a new three-year contract

broke down, union officials said.

. - The strikers, members of the News-

- paper Guild, were supported by

members of the newspaper's trade

defacing the constitution.

three years in northern India.

India reported.

by Sikh extremists.

as a Hindu sect.

announced that it will consider

: . ognize Sikhism as a separate reli-

India May Recognize

Separate Sikh Religion

nounced Saturday night that the government will consult the Sikh

community and legal experts and

"undertake such legislation by way

He said the amendment would

remove doubts that the constitu-

The Akali Dal president, Har-

chand Singh Longowal, called the

government decision a "welcome

schools of neighboring states and a

Vatican-style city-state arrange-ment for Amrilsar.

Sikhs are the majority in Punjab

and have demanded greater politi-

Saturday to tighten security for her,

President Zail Singh and other top

sination last week in New Delhi of

Harbans Singh Manchanda, a

moderate Sikh politician who sup-

ported Mrs. Gandhi. Sikh terrorists

cal and religious autonomy there. Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet decided

Although a minority in India,

identity of the Sikh community.

development.

way for new negotiations aimed at government leaders.

The decision followed the assas-

of amendment as may be neces-

could be used to manufacture nerve son gases. The United States and ed States said it was convinced that gas, a customs spokesman said.
On Friday, the Reagan adminisline United Nations have accused Iraq of using chemical weapons in tration announced that it was im- its war with Iran. Iraq has denied cials at Kennedy International Air-posing stringent conditions on the the charges. The shipment, 74 drums contain-

ing 1.100 pounds (498 kilograms) potassium fluoride, was to be sent via KLM Royal Dutch Airlines to the Ministry of Pesticides in Baghdad, Iraq, according to Michael C. Kaulman, a spokesman for the U.S. Customs Service in New York.

Mr. Kaufman said Saturday that he thought the shipment, seized on Friday, was the first to be stopped since the United States introduced the restrictions on the sale of the chemicals, which include potassium fluoride, to Iraq and Iran. The other chemicals are dimethyl methylphosphonate, methylphosphonyl difluoride, phosphorous oxychlortion does not reflect the separate ide and thioglycol.

The United States imposed the restrictions after the State Department said that Iraq had used nerve gas against Iran. Earlier, the Unit-

#### He called on the government to show "similar sagacity to resolve the remaining issues as well." Akali Dal is demanding a larger share for the state from the waters Likud to Choose Leader April 12 of interstate rivers, compulsory teaching of the Punjabi language in

New York Times Service TEL AVIV - The candidate to head the list for the governing Likud bloc in the July 23 national elections will be chosen April 12 by dominant party in the bloc.

The date was set Sunday by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his Herut colleagues in the cabinet after Ariel Sharon, the former defense minister who is now minister without portfolio, said that he would not be dissuaded from running for the nomination.

Another possible candidate, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, kept his options open.

the United Nations have accused Iraq had also used mustard gas. The intelligence officials have been quoted as saying that Iraq has nearly completed as many as five heavily fortified bunkers for storing, producing and assembling nerve gas weapons.

On Friday, John Hughes, the State Department spokesman, said he did not believe U.S. companies had been the source of the compounds used in the manufacture of the Iraqi mustard and nerve gases. Another official said West Germany, Japan and other European countries had exported such compounds to Irsq and that it would be difficult to try to block those sales if the United States did not first

move against U.S. companies. Mr. Kaufman would not identify the company shipping the chemi-cals, except to say that it was Amer-

Matthew Meselson, a Harvard biochemist and an authority on chemical warfare, has said that potassium fluoride can be used in the manufacture of a nerve gas known as GB or as Sarin.

Sarin is one of the most potent nerve gases and is stockpiled by the U.S. Army, according to a standard reference book on chemical warfare published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute in 1973.

In the past, officials said, no particular attention has been paid to the export of the five chemicals the central committee of Herut, the because they are fairly common and have been used in the manufacture of pesticides and other nonmilitary products.

A broad range of commercial pesticides come from the same family of chemicals, known as organophosphorous compounds, to which the nerve gases belong. Chemical warfare experts agree that a plant making organophos-



France's minister for external relations, Claude Cheysson, left, defense minister, Charles Hernu, center, and Lebanon's defense minister, Issam Khoury, during the ceremonies to mark the withdrawal of French troops from Beirut.

# French Leave Beirut, Winding Up Peace Force

By E.J. Dionne Jr. New York Times Service BEIRUT - Three hundred

On June 14, 1982, he says, Mr.

longer operate in this atmosphere."

cepting a letter of resignation that I

Press reported from Moscow.

Haig's tale is not for children's

ears," it said. "Anyone repeating a

Russians Plan Completion of

Moscow Palace

MOSCOW - The Soviet

Union plans to complete the

construction of a Moscow palace that was started by Catherine the Great 200 years ago and abandoned because she did not

like it, the daily Moskovskaya Pravda said Sunday.

The Tsaritsyn palace in the southern suburbs of the city will

be built entirely according to

the original 18th century plans

and turned into a museum, the local Moscow newspaper said.

The external walls of the pal-

ace were completed when Empress Catherine decided in 1788

that she did not like its neo-Gothic style and halted work on

it. It was never given a roof.
Since then the ruins have

been neglected and newspapers complained recently that mountaineers were inflicting

enormous damage by practicing

Moskovskaya Pravda quoted

a Soviet artist. Ilya Glazunov, as saying that the Tsaritsyn pro-

ject was part of a program to give Moscow more buildings of

character and a more Russian

DEGREE

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rock-face ascents on them.

Falklands war in 1982.

lie is himself a liar."

reached a decision."

had not submitted."

French soldiers, the last members phorous pesticides can also make of the multimational peacekeeping force, left Lebanon Saturday.

Their departure by ship came after ceremonies marking the formal end of the 19-month-old effort by France, Britain, the United States and Italy to bring peace to Leba-non. At its height, the four-nation force had 6.000 members.

The departure of the French troops was heralded by military bands that marched between empty cargo containers at Beirut's desolate port. Intent on showing that the

French departure was different from the U.S., Italian and British withdrawals, France tried to inject what pomp and grandeur it could under the unusual conditions in this divided and dangerous city.

France's minister for external re-

lations, Claude Cheysson, and deing messages without his approval. Finally, Mr. Haig says, he told the president that "I simply can no fense minister. Charles Hernu, were on hand to receive salute from the 300 French soldiers and hear renditions of the Lebanese and French national anthems.

On June 24, he says, he and the president met again, and Mr. Rea-gan said he would not change the The French, Americans and Italians first arrived in August 1982 to system. The next day, Mr. Haig oversee the withdrawal of Palestine says, after a working lunch, Mr. Liberation Organization guerrillas. Reagan told him "On that matter They left shortly after but returned we discussed yesterday, Al, I have in September after mass slayings of civilians at the Sabra and Chatila "He then handed me an unsealed Palestinian refugee camps. In early 1983, Britain sent a small number

of troops to join the contingent. After victories in February by anti-government militias, the U.S., regret that I accept your letter of Italian and British troops with-resignation.' The president was ac-Italian and British troops withmayel turned to Syria - the key Soviet ally in the region — for help in saving his government and

■ Izvestia Denies Haig Claim bringing about a truce. The Soviet government newspa-There were heavy casualties for per Izvestia said Sunday that a the claim by Mr. Haig that the Soviet French had 89 dead and 110 Union offered to sink the British wounded; the American force had aircrast carrier Invincible for Ar- 264 dead and 137 wounded. Most gentina was a lie, The Associated of the deaths came on a single day, last Oct. 23, when 241 Americans Mr. Haig, in his memoirs, has and 58 French troops died in suisaid that former President Leo-cide bomb attacks. From then on poldo Galtieri of Argentina told domestic pressure built in both him of the Soviet offer during the countries to withdraw the troops.

After the ceremony Saturday, a Izvestia said: "Having launched French infantryman called the such a fat canard into the political day's festivities "a big ceremony skies, Haig naturally left himself an for public opinion to show we're avenue for retreat by adding that he was 'skeptical' of Galtien's information. But even in that case,

leaving with our heads high."
"I regret leaving," he said. "First, because I love the country and I have many friends here. Second. because we fooled a lot of people. We inflated their hopes and then let them down."

France is leaving behind 40 observers to help oversee the cease-fire.

### ■ Israel Shells Bekaa Bases

Israeli artillery shelled two guer-rilla bases in Syrian-held territory in eastern Lebanon Sunday for the first time in over a year, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

An Israeli Army spokesman said the bases, located near Bar Elias in the Bekaa Valley, were jumping-off points for a series of attacks in which eight Israeli soldiers were wounded in the past few weeks. The spokesman said there was no return fire.

At least one soldier was killed and two wounded in mountain clashes between the Lebanese Army and Druze Moslem rebels Sunday, but the Lebanese capital was relatively calm despite the pullout of French peace-keeping forces, United Press International reported from Beirut.

### U.K. Rail Union Supports Miners

LONDON - After threats of increased picketing and a pledge from railmen to stop moving coal from the last major field still producing Britain's 21-day miners' strike moved closer Sunday to a confrontation with the Conserva-

tive government. A major rail union, the 24,000 Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers, said that beginning Monday its members would refuse to move coal from pits in the English Midlands county of Norting-hamshire.

This marked the first solid action by railmen in support of the min-

# WORLD BRIEFS

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### Weinberger Avoids Athens Base Issue

CESME. Turkey (WP) - The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, left Athens on Sunday without the assurances he had sought on Greek commitment to a stable U.S. military presence in Greece, U.S. officials said. But they said that they considered Mr. Weinberger's visit a success nonetheless

A senior U.S. official traveling aboard the secretary's plane had said before the Athens visit that Mr. Weinberger hoped to gain some "understanding" of Greek intentions on four U.S. military installations in Greece, in which the Pentagon hopes to invest \$150 million or more during the next five years if the bases do not revert to Greece after 1989. The officials, who asked not to be identified, suggested that Mr. Weinberger decided not to press the issue to avoid disrupting the surprisingly friendly tone of his talks with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreon. "That doesn't mean the issue won't now come up on on ambassadorial or working group level," an official said. Mr. Weinberger flew Sunday to Turkey for a meeting of NATO defense ministers

#### Mubarak Hints at Better Soviet Ties

CAIRO (AP) - President Hosni Mubarak has said that he hooes that Egypt and the Soviet Union will soon restore full diplomatic relations.

according to excerpts from a recent interview.

Mr. Mubarak told the London-based magazine Al-Sayad, which will publish the interview on Wednesday: "God willing, relations will be restored soon." The official Middle East News Agency carried its version of the interview Sunday.

Mr. Sadat withdrew his ambassador from Moscow in 1978 because of

Soviet opposition to peace with Israel and expelled the Soviet ambassa-dor to Egypt in September 1981, the month before his assassination. Both nations maintain embassies in each other's capitals, but without ambassa-

#### Social Democrats Win Munich Runoff

MUNICH (Reuters) - The Christian Social Union of Premier Franz Josef Strauss of Bayaria lost control of Munich to the Social Democrats

in runoff mayoralty elections Sunday.

The Social Democrats won control of West Germany's third largest city by a decisive margin, with the former Social Democratic mayor. Georg Kronawitter, taking more than 58 percent of the vote against 41.7

percent for Erich Kiesl, mayor of Munich since 1978.

The turnout was just over 71 percent, 6 percent higher than the first round two weeks ago when Mr. Kronawitter alarmed the incumbent Christian Social Union mayor by taking a big lead.

### French Steelworkers Attack Offices

LONGWY, France (AP) - Steelworkers in this northeastern city attacked public buildings and fought with riot police during the weekend while protesting the government's decision to cut the industry's work force by about 25 percent.

About 500 masked workers from the Usinor Rehbon steel plant, which s scheduled to be closed, attacked the town's treasury office early Saturday, breaking windows, ransacking offices and trying to set the building on fire. Officials estimated damage at the equivalent of \$75,000. The tax building and courthouse and the local headquarters of the Socialist Party were attacked Friday.

Four persons were injured Friday during an exchange between police firing tear-gas grenades and protesters hurling bottles of acid, bolts and stones. The violence was the worst since steel strikes began across the nation Thursday after the government said it would eliminate as many as 25,000 of the industry's 90,000 jobs in next three years by attrition and

### Pravda Warns U.S. on Warheads

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Pravda warned the United States on Sunday  $\pi_{a^{\prime\prime}(a)} = 0.0160$ against exceeding nuclear warhead limits set by the SALT-2 strategic weapons treaty, saying this would step up the East-West arms race. "The intention of the U.S. to brush aside its international obligations can only be viewed as a dangerous step which would escalate the arms race and whip up international tension," the Communist Party daily said.

The State Department has said Washington has not decided whether exceed the ceiling of 1,200 multiple warheads fixed in the 1979 SALT-2 accord when it expires at the end of next year. The United States observes the treaty's limits although the U.S. Senate has never ratified it. Pravda said press reports from the United States had made it clear that Washington would breach the treaty's limits and said this was evidence of the Reagan administration's "militarist course."

### **Romanian Is Found Dead in Paris**

PARIS (Reuters) - A Romanian engineer was found dead on the pavement outside his country's commercial mission in Paris early Sun-

The police identified the man from documents in his pockets as Nicolai losif, 52, an engineer from Bucharest and a member of the Communist Party. They said he had been stabbed in the heart and that a knife was found near his body.

The police also said that the man fell from the third floor, but they

declined to give further details. Romanian Embassy officials were not

Japanese Ship Hits Mine in Nicaragua

MANAGUA (AP) — A Japanese freighter struck a mine in the Pacific
port of Corinto, bringing to seven the number of ships damaged this
month by mines planted by U.S.-backed rebels, a harbor official said.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry in Tokyo said two crew members suffered minor injuries when the vessel, the Terushio Maru, hit the mine Friday. It said damage to the ship was slight. The Honduran-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which receives aid and training from the Central Intelligence Agency, and a smaller rebel group, the Costa Ricanbased Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, say they have mined all main Nicaragua harbors to prevent the entry of war supplies from Cuba and the Soviet Union

ne Soviet Union.

Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry officials said three helicopters and three

Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry officials said three helicopters and three speedboats operated by rebels attacked a ship flying a Panamanian flag, the Ho Min, later Friday at Puerto Sandino. They said the ship "suffered

### **Brazilian Counters on Direct Vote**

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Brazil's military president, General João Baptista Pigueiredo, has announced that he will propose the direct election of the president in 1991.

The proposal, announced on nationwide television Saturday night, is intended to counter an opposition campaign that has prompted millions of Brazilians to demonstrate in the streets demanding the immediate reestablishment of direct elections for the presidency. General Figueiredo's

proposed constitutional amendment would provide for popular elections only at the end of his successor's term.

The four opposition parties have demanded that General Figueiredo's successor, who is to take office in March 1985, be chosen by direct election. The next president will be chosen by an electoral college made up of congressmen, senators and six representatives of the majority party in each of the 23 states. The formula favors the ruling Social Democratic

### For the Record

Eighteen small bombs went off in Corsica on Saturday night, causing no injuries but doing considerable damage to holiday homes, cars, banks and offices, police said Sunday. Three other bombs were set but did not go off. Police said most of the targets were connected with mainland France.

India's armed forces may break a national dock strike under a law the Sumday. Union leaders left New Delhi during the weekend after a law the Sumday. Union leaders left New Delhi during the weekend after a breakdown in pay talks aimed at ending the 18-day strike. (Reuters) Ronald Clark O'Bryan was executed by lethal injection Saturday in Huntsville, Texas, for killing his 8-year-old son with poisoned Halloween candy (IPD)

candy. (UPI)

U.S. bankruptcy courts will be allowed to operate until May I under an emergency measure passed Friday in the House of Representatives. The

Senate has also adopted the measure. (LAT)

Gary Kasparov surprised experts Sunday by offering a draw in the 10th game of the world chess finals. His opponent, Vasily Smyslov, accepted. Mr. Kasparov now leads 6.5 points to 3.5 and looks virtually certain to win the right to challenge the world champion, Anatoli Karpov. (Reuters)

Hundreds of physicians and medical workers clashed with police Sunday of the statement of the state day after blockading the entrance to a U.S. Air Force base in Mutlangen, West Germany, where U.S.-built Pershing-2 missiles are stationed. Two persons were detained. (Reuters)

Sudanese guerrillas claim to have killed at least 131 government soldiers in attacks on a railroad bridge and a town on March 23, virtually cutting the government's surface links with southern Sudan, according to a rebel

### said they carried out the slaying. s a Hindu sect. Sikhs, whose sect is a blend of Haig Says U.S. Wrecked 1982 Lebanon Accord findu and Islamic teachines want

to be classified as a distinct religion with its own rights, and have been burning copies of the article in protest. Dozens have been jailed for ernment was ready to function on behalf of all the factions in Leba-Home Minister P.C. Sethi an-

It was reported at the time that the special Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib, was working on a plan for withdrawal of all forces. but this is the first time any high official from that period has said NEW YORK - Nearly 400 eman agreement had been reached. including reporters, photographers

A participant in the negotiations, and accounting and advertising told of Mr. Haig's statement, said employees -- went on strike at the agreement was not as firm as Mr. Haig suggests. The participant, who is still in the government, de-clined to be identified. He said he thought Mr. Haig was "playing tricks, either with history, or his

Mr. Haig says he was summarily

told to step down just when he believed that by July 9, "the PLO withdrawal could commence and the conditions for peace in Lebanon would have been established."

The "breakthrough" collapsed on July 6, Mr. Haig says, when Mr. Reagan, in response to press disclohad agreed to commit U.S. troops to a peacekeeping force in Leba-

"With this ill-conceived announcement, attention was diverted for several vital days from the peace effort and focused instead on the meaning of committing American troops," Mr. Haig says.

"Superpower rivalry was re-wakened," he says. "The breach awakened." between Syria and the Soviet

after calls from Mr. Shultz and Mr. shipments of Soviet arms to Syria; over what instructions should be non's security would have been inReagan on July 5. He said he was Syria announced that under pregiven Mr. Habib in the aftermath
ternationalized. The Lebanese govtold to step down just when be sent circumstances, it would not of the Israeli invasion. After one accept the PLO; the PLO reneged on its agreement to withdraw from that they were making logistic

> Actually, an accord was reached sures in Israel, "announced that he in August 1982 on the withdrawal had agreed to commit U.S. troops of PLO and Syrian troops from further negotiations that have never succeeded beyond the Israeli-Lebanese accord of May 17, 1983 -an accord that the Syrians never

> > Mr. Haig says his resignation

such argument, he says, he sent instructions to Mr. Habib without Lebanon; the Israelis announced clearing them with the president. preparations to spend the winter in Reagan reproached him for send-

Beirut, but the larger issues of the pullout of all Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon were left to accepted and that the Lebanese government canceled last month.

gan, 'It is with the most profound

envelope," Mr. Haig says. "I opened it and read the single typed page it contained. 'Dear Al,' it be-



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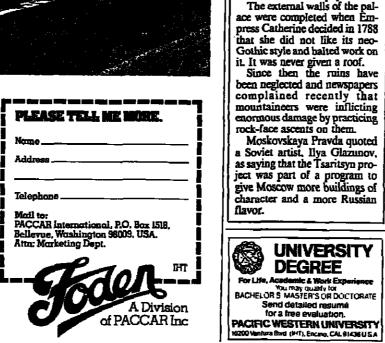
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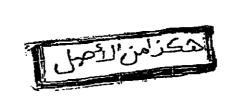
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tomers is growing every day. Right now we're looking for quality prospects interested in becoming FODEN dealers. Share in FODEN's growth. Write today.





INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1984

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Now 81 percent black, the schools are run by an all-white school board, a white superin-Hints at Better Sorie tendent and a white lawyer, none of whose children or grandchildren attend the public schools. The changes have led to criticism from the Justice Department, the American Civand the Land il Liberties Union and various THE OF MALE MALEY M. W.

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local reformers. In Sumter County, the critics say, tax support for the schools has been slashed by two-thirds since they were desegregated in 1970, causing students there to place 177th among 187 Georgia districts in basic skills tests.

In the New South.

New Racism Is Seen

The schools in Sumter Coun-

ty, Georgia, were once known

for having educated Jimmy

Carter, whose political career as

an advocate of the reform-ori-

ented "New South" began with

a seven-year stint on the school board. Today, they are being

criticized as a symbol of a re-

turn to the racist Old South, in a

reversal that Mr. Carter has

called "a disgrace."

They also say that blacks, 43 percent of the population, have been kept off the school board by a discriminatory election system, and that some school officials are more enthusiastic about all-white private academies than the public schools

White flight to private academies, the critics say, means that public schools frequently are abandoned to blacks, while being governed by whites deter-mined to limit local taxes. And the critics say the county

is not unusual. "Although Sumter County may be an outstanding and flagrant example of inequity, it is certainly not the only one," said Carol Edwards of the Southern Coalition for Educational Equity in Atlanta.

The Sumter County school superintendent, Ronnie Satterfield, replies that the county had opened a new \$5.5-million high school in 1982.

Although the school tax rate was cut sharply after desegregation, he said, in the past 12 years tax revenues have tripled with escalating property values in the county. The private academies, he said, are "irrelevant" to the issue of financial support for the 1,850 students in Sumter County schools.

### A Princeton Thesis Spawns a War Game

Late last spring, when Nicho-las Karp had to submit a topic

University in New Jersey, he told the Classics Department that he would like to design a game simulating the war of 49 B.C. between Julius Caesar and

AMERICAN TOPICS

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Pompey the Great. The department rejected his proposal. A New York City game manufacturer, however, commissioned him to design a game dealing with the Vietnam War. The game, "Vietnam: 1965-1975," appeared last month at a price of \$20.

The game is for two players. One takes the role of the United States and South Vietnam, and the other represents North Viet-nam and the Viet Cong. They re-enact the war and its military, political and economic aspects. The U.S. player must also contend with opposition to the war back home.

In the game manual, one section reads: "The U.S. player may wish to invade Cambodia and/or Lacs at some point during the game. He may do so, although the penalties to U.S. morale are stiff. No U.S.-controlled units may ever enter

The game ends in 1975, when the South Vietnamese govern-ment fell. "If it hasn't fallen by then," said Mr. Karp, now a 21year-old senior, "it is judged a U.S. victory — only by game circumstances."

### **Use of Private Jailers Challenged in Texas**

The American Civil Liberties Union chapter in Houston has gone to court to challenge the hiring of private security agen-cies to jail and guard federal prisoners and detainees. In Houston, 140 people be-

lieved to be illegal aliens are being held in a motel guarded by employees of a private company, the Nashville-based Corrections Corp. of America. They are awaiting deportation or other hearings.

The civil liberties group contends that private agencies are not trained or equipped to do a humane job of incarceration, and that their profit motive may lead to cost-cutting at the prisoners' or the public's ex-pense. But Paul O'Neill, the Immigration and Naturalization Service district director in Houston, says that government monitoring will ensure good conditions.

He says contracting is necessary because of manpower shortages, the high costs of building new detention centers, and the rising number of illegal aliens entering the country.

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### 20 Years After Radio. TV to Offer Stereo

More than 20 years after ste-reo sound was introduced on FM radio, the same is about to happen to television. The Federal Communications Commission, by a unanimous vote, authorized the nation's 1.160 television stations last week to

begin broadcasting in stereo.

The agency also anthorized TV broadcasters to transmit a separate audio channel. This system would allow stations to transmit a program's voice track simultaneously in two

A spokesman for an association whose membership in-cludes TV set manufacturers said that some stereo TV material might be available by sum-

#### Inequality of Pay Extends to Pulpits

Clergymen are among the country's lowest-paid professionals, but another group does even worse — clergywomen. The National Council of Churches, in its first study of clergy salaries in 10 years, says that the median annual salary for a woman minister is \$14,000 to \$16,000. This compares with \$20,000 to \$22,000 for men.

"In all full-time categories of pastor, associate and assistant, dergywomen earn consistently less than male clergy," said the council, which surveyed salaries of ministers in eleven Protes-tant denominations.

#### Campaign May Cause **Bland Party Platform**

With the Democratic presi-dential nomination still being hotly contested, the panel assigned the job of writing the party's platform, or statement of principles on which its candidates will run, are being told to avoid the candidates' pet causes and controversies.

The platform committee, which will hold hearings for the next two months, is headed by Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York. Mrs. Ferraro says she is neutral in the гасе.

If a nominee emerges before the party's July convention, he will influence the platform. Mrs. Ferraro says. If the race is undecided, the document should be broad enough for any of the candidates to endorse.

# U.S. Ally in Honduras Is Deposed, Exiled

By Edward Cody Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras -The Honduran military and President Roberto Suazo Córdova have forced the resignation of General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, the head of the armed forces. He has been sent into what they said was permanent enile

General Alvarez's unexpected departure Saturday removed from the Honduran government a key official in making this country the pillar of U.S. attempts to confront Nicaragua's Marxist-led Sandinist

It raised the question of whether General Alvarez's successor, expected to be named this week, would continue the same level of cooperation with U.S. military manenvers and the CIA-sponsored guerrilla war being waged against Nicaragua from havens in Hondu-

In a first indication, the president talked with Ambassador John D. Negroponte of the United States on Saturday and assured him Honduran foreign policy would remain on the same course U.S. officials said. Another three months of military maneuvers will go ahead as scheduled beginning

Sunday, they added.

In Washington, a State Department official said the United States was satisfied that "the constitutional mechanisms are working in Honduras and there is a commitment and practice of civilian control of the military." The department was said to believe that the dispute that led to the removal of General Alvarez was over problems of "internal management," not the U.S. role in Honduras.

General Alvarez, 45, was taken to Costa Rica in a Honduran Air Force plane, diplomatic sources re-ported. President Suazo assumed direct command of the Honduran armed forces pending nomination of a replacement, according to a series of communiques broadcust by the armed forces over a special radio network

The military pledged continued allegiance to Honduras' democratic system and Mr. Suazo's constitutional authority as elected president, the communiqués said. There was no sign of opposition to the swift removal and no reports of violence or troop movements.

General Alvarez's departure was mer and Mark D. Pearlman, and accompanied by the resignation of his chief of staff, General Jose Bueso Rosa; the chief of public security forces, General Daniel Bali Castillo; and the Navy chief, General Ruben Montoya.

Diplomatic sources said only General Alvarez was forced to to bring charges against another leave the country. This was inter- suspect, Lieutenant Isidrio López preted as a measure of his power. Sibrian who, according to testimo- tion and employment in the Cenwith Mr. Suazo and military offi- ny, ordered the National Guards- tral Intelligence Agency. cers apparently wary that his con- men to carry out the killings.

tinued presence could endanger

rangements. months after Mr. Suazo was inaugurated and reportedly at the new president's request. His energy and ambition, along with a vehement opposition to Nicaragua's revolutionary government, swiftly combined to give him a leading role in

running the country. Mr. Suazo's poor health also created political space that General

In foreign policy, General Alva-rez worked closely with Mr. Negro-Diplomati ponte and General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, to make Honduras into a bastion of military prepa-

SAN SALVADOR - An army

captain described as a key witness

in the slaying of two U.S. labor

advisers and the head of El Salva-

dor's land program has testified

that he had no information about

In Saturday's testimony, Cap-tain Eduardo Alfonso Avila said he

could not remember where the

Avila was not arrested, El Salvador

would lose U.S. support. The issue

of the Salvadoran failure to prose-

cute those involved in the killings

of Americans has been a major is-

sue in the congressional debate

Mr. Avila's arrest so that he would

be able to testify about the killings.

On Friday, Salvadoran Army offi-

cials said he was freed during the

According to his testimony, Mr. Avila lent his gun to one of the two

National Guardsman who killed

the Americans, Michael P. Ham-

the Salvadoran official. José Ro-

dolfo Viera. They were gunned down in a hotel coffee shop Jan. 3,

previous week.

The United States had sought

over an increase in military aid.

three men had been killed. In December, Vice President George Bush said here that if Mr.

troops here on temporary assign-General Alvarez was brought to ments during the last two years, the armed forces command for a and Honduras has become comfive-year term in April 1982, three mand headquarters and rear base

It was unclear whether these policies and General Alvarez's decisive role in them were behind Saturday's sudden moves. Diplomatic sources with close access to the government said General Alvarez's rough manner with fellow officers and attempts last mouth by officers Alvarez filled eagerly. Mr. Suazo close to him to interfere with elecsuffered a severe heart attack in tions in the ruling Nationalist Party appeared to have been factors in

> Diplomatic sources also noted indications that pointed to the possibility that General Alvarez's removal marked an assertion of authority by Mr. Suazo over the military. One of the communiques

"Our position is that we would

be willing to give up Avila to get Lopez Sibrian." a diplomat said. "We are really upset."

The two guardsmen have con-

fessed to the crime, but under Sal-

vadoran law their testimony cannot

be used against another suspect. If

no further evidence is presented in

the next 10 days, the guardsmen

will go to trial for the murders, the

had been pushing to quash the tes-

timony from Mr. Avila on the

ground that it would implicate

against Mr. Avila, brought by Cos-

ta Rica in connection with a bomb-

ing incident while he was a military

The United States and the Salva-

doran government may still pres-

sure Mr. Avila to testify again, in

exchange for dropping the bomb-

ing charges. However, he would

then perjure himself if he were to

President Alvaro Alfredo Ma-

■ Consul in U.S. Dismissed

There are still charges pending

A U.S. official said the far right

judge said Saturday.

attaché there in 1982.

army officers.

A series of military maneuvers said in part that it was the responsitheir authority under the new ar- has brought thousands of U.S. bility of the president "to ensure that the armed forces be apolitical, essentially professional, obedient and nondeliberative." A Honduran expert on the

for the CIA-financed guerrilla war armed forces here declared, howev-along Nicaragua's northern border. er, that given the Honduran military's history of political power, the president would be unable to deport the general without backing from the military. The departure of three high officers along with General Alvarez also seemed to indicate a split at the highest level of the 12,000-member military establishment

This was likely to become clear only as a successor is chosen. Honduran law provides for the Su-preme Council of the Armed Forces to nominate three officers and for the elected civilian Congress to pick one of them.

The Honduran expert, who asked not to be identified, said



**Gustavo Alvarez Martinez** 

whoever came to the fore was likely to be less vehement in opposition to Nicaragua's Sandinist govern-ment and, as a result, possibly less cager to cooperate with the United States in regional military prepara-

#### **Outgoing OAS Chief to Return Salary** Salvadoran Is Vague For Period He Was Paid as Lobbyist On Killings of Americans

WASHINGTON - Alejandro Orfila says he will return nearly \$22,000 he received as secretary-general of the Organization of American States during a period when he was also drawing a \$25,000-a-month salary from the public relations and lobbying firm of Gray

The Argentine-born diplomat ended his nine-year tenure at the OAS Saturday. At Gray and Co. he is vice chairman of a newly created international division.

In a letter sent Friday, Mr. Orfila apologized to the OAS's 30 members and said he would return his salary from the organization for the first three months of this year. He said he regretted that "an erroneous perception on my part" might have "resulted in damages to

Mr. Orfila signed his contract with Gray and Co. in July. On Feb. 1. he registered with the Justice Department as a foreign agent of Haiti, Turkey and seven other Gray clients. Early in March, Mr. Orfila traveled to Haiti, an OAS member, in his capacity as secretary-general and was honored at a state dinner.

OAS regulations prohibit the secretary-general and his deputy from holding outside employment and from "using or appearing to use their office for the purpose of private gain."

gaña said Saturday that he had dismissed Colonel Roberto Santivanez, the former chief of the army's special military intelligence unit, from the consul job, which he had held since November. He said the dismissal had been decided begive evidence against Mr. Lopez cause of statements Colonel Santivanez had made.

On Thursday, senators and congressmen held a closed meeting with a Salvadoran official who the Karen DeYoung of The Washington Post reported from Woshington: The Salvadoran government has Salvadoran government now says was Mr. Santivanez.

The official, whose name was not dismissed its consul to New Orgiven by the participants, repeated The United States had sought leans over statements he was said the testimony of Mr. Avila in the to have made to the U.S. Congress allegations he had made earlier, hope that it would enable the court and news organizations accusing also without being identified, to high-level Salvadoran officials of The New York Times and CBS. death-squad participation, corrup-

The official's testimony included charges that Roberto d'Aubuisson, the rightist leader who lost the first

round of last Sunday's presidential

elections to José Napoleon Duarte, was the principal organizer of death squads in El Salvador, along with Colonel Nicolas Carranza, the head of the Treasury Police. He said Colonel Carranza also

served as a paid CIA informer. News reports have quoted U.S. officials as saying Colonel Carranza has received \$90,000 a year for providing intelligence to the agency. Colonel Carranza has denied any CIA association, and both he and Mr. d'Aubuisson deny any participation in the death squads.

In the three-hour meeting, the official described payments he said wealthy Salvadoran exiles had made for death squad assassinations, and what he said were the details of the killings in 1980 and 1981 of a number of prominent Salvadorans and U.S. citizens.

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Mr. Mondale has said he strong- has reaffirmed that position since. ly favors moving the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusaiem. Israel has regarded Jerusalem countries have kept their embassies status of Jerusalem should be de-

cided through negotiations. Mr. Hart says he supports moving the embassy although his position "evolved" over time. Mr. Hart declined to co-sponsor a bill offered by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, that would require relocation inflation. But in February, when he

In a letter in February to an official of the Zionist Organization status of Jerusalem could be re- after inflation, and this is the figure solved only through "negotiations involving all sides of the issue" and letter, saying it had been prepared complex weapons. He has recom- Soviet Union to prevent the use of that Congress and the president re-

**Specifications** 

In a statement issued March 16. Mr. Hart said, "If elected president. I would move the U.S. Embassy to West Jerusalem," and he budget in the next five years.

#### Military Spending

Mr. Mondale says he would alas its capital since 1949, but the low military spending to increase at nerve gas. United States and many other a rate of 4 percent to 5 percent a in Tel Aviv because they believe the That is substantially less than the 13-percent increase in military ap-Mr. Reagan sought in the budget sent to Congress in February.

In an interview in December, Mr. Hart said he wanted to see military spending rise at an anuual rate of 4.5 percent to 5 percent after released a comprehensive budget plan, he said the nation could meet its "true national security needs" of America. Mr. Hart said that the with an increase of 3 percent a year nificant.

involving all sides of the issue" and that the United States should move bipartisan "military reform" movethe embassy only if such negotia- ment, Mr. Hart has said the Penta- saying the pursuit of numerical limtions gave Israel "sole responsibil- gon should spend more on man-

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firepower and more reliance on danger of nuclear war through accirapid surprise maneuvers.

Mr. Jackson says there should be "zero real growth" in the military

All three candidates oppose proposals for the MX intercontinental missile, the B-1 bomber, new nuclear powered aircrast carriers, and

#### Nuclear Weaponry

All three candidates support a freeze on the testing, production propriations, after inflation, that and further deployment of nuclear warheads, missiles and other deliv-

> Advocates of arms control give high marks to Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart David Cortright, executive director of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, a private nonprofit group, said that on this issue "the differences between Hart and Mondale are very slight or insig-

Mr. Hart did not co-sponsor a resolution supporting the freeze when it was first introduced in its, though a "valid objective," was

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dent or miscalculation and to pre-

vent nuclear terrorism. Mr. Hart co-sponsored a freeze resolution in the next Congress, in January 1983. He also supported a proposal calling for the destruction of two nuclear weapons systems whenever a new one was built. Mr. Mondale opposed this proposal, asserting it was inconsistent with

### Budget Deficits

The Democratic candidates all charge that President Reagan is reonsible for the biggest deficits in U.S. history because he has cut income tax rates across the board while rapidly increasing the military budget

A statement issued by Mr. Mon-dale's office said, "At the end of his first term, he would cut the Reagan deficits by more than half." Mr. Hart says he could reduce the defi-cit to \$78.5 billion in the fiscal year 1989. That is less than one-third of the \$248 billion deficit the Con-March 1982. He issued a statement gressional Budget Office now anticipates for that year.

The Mondale and Hart proposity" for Jerusalem. Mr. Hart later power and combat readiness and not enough. He offered a proposal als are mere sketches. Neither has disavowed and apologized for the less on procurement of expensive, calling for negotiations with the anything like the amount of detail

Agent required

mended less emphasis on heavy nuclear weapons, to reduce the quire when they act on the budget. firepower and more reliance on danger of nuclear war through accifice says the Rengan program, if continued, will lead to lederal ontlays of more than \$1.2 trillion in 1989. Mr. Mondale said his proposals would save these amounts in the 1989 budget: \$30 billion to \$40 billion in the military; \$15 billion in health programs, mainly Medicare, the health insurance program for the elderly; \$10 billion in agri-culture programs; and \$15 billion to \$20 billion in interest on the federal debt. In addition, he said his tax proposals would generate "at least \$60 billion" in additional

revenue in 1989. Mr. Mondale said he would spend \$30 billion more than the Reagan administration expects to spend for education, research and development, job training, industrial strategy, export subsidies, nutrition programs, legal services and environmental protection in 1989. His proposed budget and tax changes would, according to Mr. Mondale, reduce the deficit "more than \$100 billion in 1989."

Mr. Hart said his proposal for 1989, compared with the Reagan budget for the same year, would save \$44 billion in the military; \$3.5 billion in Medicare; \$55 billion in interest on the federal debt; and \$1 billion in subsidies for nuclear power and synthetic fuels. Mr. Hart said his tax proposals would generate \$90 billion of additional revenue in 1989. But he would spend \$20 billion more than the Reagan administration expects to spend for education, job training, child nutrition, legal services and public works.

Taken together, these proposals, according to Mr. Hart, would re-duce the deficit by roughly \$170

billion in 1989. Mr. Jackson proposes deeper cuts in the military budget than the other two, but larger increases in domestic spending, so the net reduction in the delicit, \$70 billion. would be smaller than under his rivals' proposals. Mr. Jackson said he would reduce the military budget by \$80 billion in the fiscal year 1985, which begins Oct. I. About \$60 billion, he said, could be saved by requiring the European allies. Japan and South Korea to pay defense costs now borne by the United States. The other rest, he said would come from cutbacks in weapon programs.

Mr. Jackson said his tax proposals would raise \$50 billion of additional revenue. He would spend \$10 billion for "restoration of a portion of the safety net" for poor people and would increase spending on public works by \$50 billion.

#### Tax Increases

All three candidates say they would raise taxes. Such statements are an unusual act of candor for presidential candidates, reflecting the depth of their concern about

surcharge on corporate income taxes. He also proposes heavier taxation of corporate income derived from foreign sources and a longer depreciation period for buildings. 1989, he says.

corporate tax proposals would raise \$21 billion in 1989.

known to specialist as indexing, is scheduled to take effect next year. Now taxpayers whose wages rise with inflation are pushed into higher and higher brackets. The purpose of indexing is to eliminate the additional burden caused by infla-

and opposed Mr. Reagan's efforts Bakke, a white who challenged a lost through indexing. and opposed Mr. Reagan's efforts
They would also limit the final to abolish the Legal Services Corinstallment of Mr. Reagan's three-poration. year tax cut, approved in 1981. Mr. Mondale would limit the value of All three candidates support the proposed amendment to the Conthe tax cut for people with incomes stitution to guarantee equal rights for worden. All support the right of would "cap the benefits" for anywomen to choose abortion and opone with income of more than pose efforts to restrict abortion.

\$50,000 a year. All the candidates would ask matter, I would not except in med-Congress to impose a heavier tax ically extenuating circumstances. burden on more affluent taxpayers. Mr. Mondale has proposed a 10percent surtax on incomes above who chooses to have an abortion \$100.000 a year. Mr. Hart would impose a 5-percent surtax on incomes exceeding \$100,000 for couthe consequences" of such a choice. ples and \$70,000 for individuals. Mr. Jackson would impose a temporary graduated surfax on in-

### people in higher income brackets subject to the higher rates. Civil Rights

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Mr. Hart was a co-sponsor of the comprehensive tax simplification bill offered last year by Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, both Democrats. The bill would reduce the top rate for the individual income tax, now 50 percent, to 30 percent, while repealing Mondale says the bill "rests on sound principles."

All the candidates say they have been champions of civil rights, and Mr. Hart proposes a 10-percent all denounce the policies of the

Reagan administration. Mr. Jackson has spent all his adult life in civil rights work, starting in the early 1960s. He has continued that work in the last decade These proposals would generate as president of Operation PUSH, a \$35 billion of additional revenue in civil rights organization based in Chicago. One of his major cam-

tles than Mr. Hart has been. Mr. Mondale was a leader of the bipar-Both candidates would raise in-dividual taxes as well. They would Fair Housing Act of 1968, which defer the effective date of a law prohibited certain forms of dis-linking individual income tax crimination in the sale or rental of brackets to inflation. This device, about two-thirds of U.S. housing. In 1975, Mr. Mondale led efforts

to change Senate rules so it would be easier to end filibusters, which had often been used to block action on civil rights bills.

Mr. Hart has supported extension of the Voting Rights Act,

tion. Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale sponsored a resolution to deny tax urged the Justice Department to now say the government cannot do exemptions to private schools that make a strong defense of affirma-without the revenue that would be discriminate on the basis of race tive action in the case of Allan P.

Senator Gary Hart, left, and Walter F. Mondale speaking in New York.

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Mr. Jackson said, "As a private advise a woman to have an abortion." He emphasizes that a woman

All the candidates support legislation to guarantee that women receive the same pay as men if they do work of comparable value. This comes over \$25,000. It would range principle goes beyond a 1963 federfrom 1 percent to 10 percent, with al law that requires equal pay for identical work. Mr. Hart has proposed legislation to ban economic

discrimination against women.
All three candidates support federal legislation to forbid discrimi-nation against homosexuals. All laws." However, he had previously say they would issue an executive expressed support for a "cooling order banning discrimination on off period" between the time a perthe basis of sexual orientation in federal employment.

Mr. Mondale says he has not decided whether the ban should ap- the authorities to check whether the most itemized deductions. Mr. ply to the armed forces. Mr. Jackson says there is "no reasonable basis" for excluding homosexuals from the military. Mr. Hart says that "military employment should not be restricted because of sexual orientation per se.'

### Busing for Desegregation

In 1970, Mr. Mondale introduced a resolution to create the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, a basically liberal panel that served as a counterweight to the more conservative Judiciary Committee. Mr. Mon-Mr. Mondale has proposed a paign promises is tougher enforce weight to the more conservative ment of the Voting Rights Act.

Judiciary Committee. Mr. Mondale was a senator, Mr. Mondale was Senate opposition to President Richard M. Nixon's proposals to limit the use of busing for school

desegregation.
"Busing is the means, and at times the only means, by which segregation in public schools can be reduced," Mr. Mondale said in a

Senate speech in 1972. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Hart have also opposed efforts to prevent the use of busing as a means of school

desegregation. As vice president, Mr. Mondale panics.

In a letter to a constituent, Mr. Hart said he supported "the right of law-abiding citizens to enjoy the legitimate uses of firearms," and he said he would "oppose any in-

fringement of that right. Mr. Jackson advocates stiffer, more comprehensive gun controls than the other candidates. He favors licensing of handgun owners, a freeze on manufacturing and importing handguns and a ban on

special admissions program at the

In response to a questionnaire from Mayor Edward I. Koch of

New York City, Mr. Mondale said:

"I strongly support affirmative ac-

tion to correct past discrimination.

reject the use of quotas."

Mr. Hart said: "I support quo-

tas, as an alternative to so-called

weaker' forms of affirmative ac-

tion, if the use of such a remedy is

necessary to remedy the effects of past discrimination." Mr. Hart list-

ed criteria he would use in evaluat-

goals and quotas may sometimes be

necessary to eradicate the effects of

Gun Control

Mr. Mondale advocates a ban on

the small handguns known as Sat-

urday night specials. Mr. Hart said

Wednesday in New York that he

son buys such a gun and the time

when it can be taken home. This

requirement, he says, would permit

purchaser had a criminal record.

Mr. Jackson says that numerical

ing the need for quotas.

200 years of discrimination.

California at Davis.

nedical school of the University of

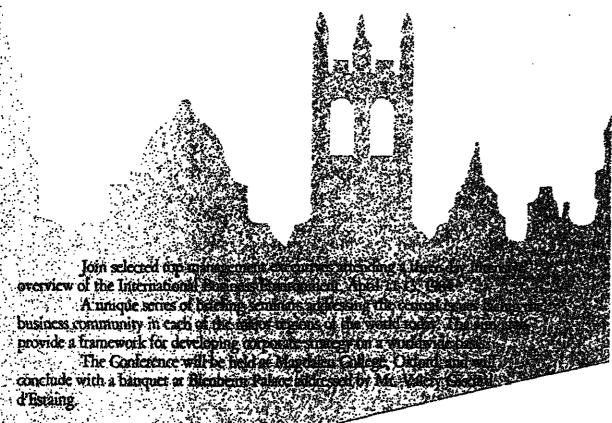
#### selling and possessing handguns. Other Issues

All the candidates are against ments that would permit organized

prayer in public schools. All oppose a comprehensive immigration bill proposed by Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, and Representative Romano L. Mazzoli. Democrat of Kentucky. The bill would require job applicants to show they were citizens or legal aliens and would prohibit the hiring of illegal aliens. The candidates say this could inMescue in

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NIAGARA FALLS, New York
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Walter F. Mondale has said that enator Gary Hart's remarks about pricism and distrust of governtilling of ideology to radical extent in Engage Continue 22 percent in Engage Continue 23 percent in Engage Continue 23 percent in Engage Continue 24 percent in Engage Continue 25 per Senator Gary Hart's remarks about cynicism and distrust of govern-

ment in Europe continue "a peculiar pattern of mistakes and errors on foreign policy" by his principal rival for the Democratic presidential nomination.

In New York, where both men process." are campaigning for that state's At a proprimary election Tuesday, Mr. dale said Hart later backed away from his

omments on Europe.
The Colorado senator had called Richard M. Nixon "the first Euro-pean president we've ever had" because of the cynicism he intro-duced into the American system, and had said, "Now we're encouraging people to have disrespect for vernment and in the process I think Europeanizing this country."

Later, Mr. Hart said, "Europe-

tremes one way or the other."

These societies "tend to have become less idealistic generally," he said, and are "often cynical or skeptical about the governmental

At a press conference, Mr. Mon-dale said Saturday that Mr. Hart's remarks showed that he was not-"sure-footed and solid."

"If a president had said what Mr. Hart said, he would have to spend weeks explaining what he meant,"
Mr. Mondale said. "This instance
is the latest in a series by the senator that creates doubt."

Also Saturday, the former vice president gained ground against his rivals as Democrats chose another

Mondale Criticizes Hart's Remarks on Europe

Another 27 were chosen uncom-

The partial votes came from the Virgin Islands, whose five delegates gates at stake.
will divide the territory's three convention votes. Mr. Mondale picked up 1.8 votes and Mr. Jackson 1.2.

Mr. Mondale's biggest victory came in Kentucky, where he gained 20 delegates in county caucuses. Governor Martha Layne Collins had hoped to lead a mostly uncommitted delegation to the conven-tion, but only 24 fell into that category. Mr. Jackson took 6 delegates and Mr. Hart 3.

Alabama became the first caucus state to finish its selection of delegates when the state's Democratic Party Executive Committee named 21 delegates to slots guaranteed by earlier caucuses. Six unpledged del-egates were also chosen, but two

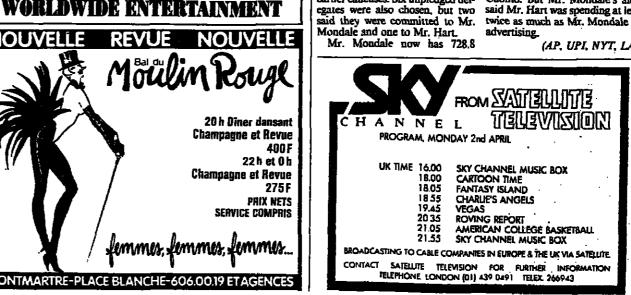
The mounting delegate count pointed up the importance of New York's primary and the 252 dele-Most politicians said the results

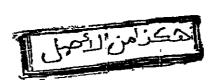
were especially important for Mr. Hart, as an opportunity to close the delegate gap between himself and Mr. Mondale, and for Mr. Jackson, to further demonstrate that he can attract the strong support of the black community.

Recent polls have shown Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart running within six percentage points of each other, with Mr. Jackson in

Mr. Mondale has the backing of every major Democrat in the state, including Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York and Governor Mario Cuomo. But Mr. Mondale's aides said Mr. Hart was spending at least twice as much as Mr. Mondale for

(AP, UPI, NYT, LAT)





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# Like 'School Chums,' Nazi Veterans Gather

Despite Protests, Former SS Men Meet in Village 'for Nice People'

By William Drozdiak

OBERAULA, West Germany -inside the small gymnasium, a few former soldiers from the 3rd SS Panzer Division known as "Death's Head" sought to justify their place in history, speaking in soothing,

"I never saw the concentration camps from the inside," said Wolfram Schneider, who lost his left arm in the war. "We were always outside, and what could we do?"

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Mandale speaking a Single

"That's right," said Karl Morth, another member of the elite Nazi German Army division. "It has nothing to do with politics. It's just like meeting with one's old

"I'm not an old Nazi and I'm not a new Nazi," claimed Kurt Meyer, who said he was wounded seven times during the war. "In fact, I'm a

said. We now have friends like the United States, France and Italy, and it is unthinkable that we would planned to hold another quiet annual reunion to drink home. nual reunion to drink beer, catch up on family matters with friends and perhaps discuss how they have become reconciled to their own roles in a terrible chapter of Ger-

But the past of the Death's Head alumni could not escape the present. The division, once an offshoot of Hitler's body guard that became a crack fighting regiment, has been blamed for massacres in Eastern Europe and the brutal occupation of The Netherlands. Their members also served as guards at concentration camps.

Earlier this year, Volker Hundhausen, a local Protestant minister involved in anti-Nazi activities, discovered that the Death's Head unit had been holding clandestine re-unions in Oberaula two years, meeting under the title of the Lake Ilmen's Holiday Association. Lake Ilmen is a site near Leningrad where the Death's Head unit waged one of its fiercest battles against the

organizations and the Dutch par-liament, which asked for a ban on Mayor Hans Joachim Schnücker

The Bonn government expressed that it could not prevent the gather- local business interests. ing because meetings of former not propagate Nazi ideas. On Saturday, more than 4,000 resort."

demonstrators staged a peaceful protest march through this Hessian village, bearing wooden crosses and anti-Nazi banners while chanting, "Nazis, get out of this town."

Before they convened their private sessions behind locked doors that were guarded by dozens of policemen, several of the former soldiers from the Death's Head Division tried to explain that their reunions were motivated by friendships formed in battle and not furtive yearnings to keep alive the

We are children of Germany, We were soldiers; we never had anything to do with National Sosaid Ulrich Hammer. gray spede jacket. "A country has "We simply like to meet every year only one history and you cannot to see old comrades and enjoy each throw away the bad and just keep the good.
We regret the concentration

camps but we are proud that we now live in a free country with a good future. Each day since 1945, for me and my comrades, has been like a special gift from God." Mr. Meyer insisted that he did

not regret losing the war, because his countrymen ultimately gained new freedom and allies. "No, I'm not sorry we lost," he said. "We now have friends like the

against the East.' He said that his colleagues were painfully aware of atrocities committed against the Jews. A group of former Death's Head soldiers paid

a visit Friday to the local Jewish cemetery. Mr. Meyer said that the Jewish burial ground "did not look as good as it should" because many of the tombstones laid inexplicably broken on the ground. Kurt Hoffmann, who introduced simself as the director of the Lake Ilman's Holiday Association, said the group represented about 600

living members of the Death's Head Division scattered throughout European countries. Paul Steineger, the treasurer of the Death's Head group, insisted that the members support their reunions and help each other's families through personal contributions. "We do not get our money from Argentina, Potsdam [East Germany] or any other foreign

source," he said. Nazi wartime unit has not pleased When word of this year's reunion the villagers in Oberaula who proleaked out, the West German gov- mote the fresh air and rustic virtues ernment received a torrent of com- of their region through a tourist plaints from trade unions, Jewish campaign with the slogan "Re-

said that he had been opposed to allowing the Death's Head unit to its sympathy with those opposed to hold their reunions in the village the Death's Head reunion but said but that he had been overruled by

He said he intended to block Nazi soldiers were not considered future gatherings in Oberaula beillegal as long as the veterans did cause "this sort of thing could ruin to live on bread and our good reputation as a holiday solution is found.



Josef Mungitsch, a former member of the Nazi SS Death's Head" Panzer division, points out a death head lapel emblem at a reunion in Oberaula, West Germany.

### Bishops' Letter Defends Role of Cross in Poland

WARSAW -- Poland's Roman Catholic bishops, fighting the government's efforts to restrict the public display of crucifixes, defended the cross Sunday as a symbol of Polish nationalism and the country's Christian culture.

A pastoral letter, read from pulpits in all churches, was the bishops' response to the determination of Prime Minister Woiciech Jaruzelski's government to remove all religious symbols from state property, including schools. In Gdansk, Lech Walesa, who

led the Solidarity trade union before it was banned, vowed that Poles will use "all means available" in the battle against the removal of crucifixes.

The pastoral letter was drafted at a two-day council of the bishops, which informed the government that the church wanted compromise but would not surrender to The political dispute over the pressure from the government.

Churches across the country were packed to hear the reading, which quoted the words of Pope John Paul II: "We must restore to the cross its proper place in Polish life by all the means available to us." The church claims the allegiance of 90 percent of Poland's

The dispute broke out last month when the ban was enforced at a school in Garwolin, 40 miles (70 kilometers) east of Warsaw. The local bishop, Jan Mazur, has sworn

ping crosses from the walls of schools instead of factories. "It is obvious that the authorities are not trying to remove crosses from our workplaces because they will not attempt to take away from the working people what the people will not let them take," he said.

of striking at "the weak" by strip-

Mr. Walesa noted that crosses hang in "the majority of Polish enterprises" and "do not interfere with the state character of the enterprises, or with the lay character of the state."

#### (Reuters, AP) ■ Gasoline Price Raised

The price of gasoline was raised 25 percent Sunday without warning. The Associated Press reported from Warsaw. Taxi fares also were raised, by the equivalent of about 12 cents a kilometer, the official PAP news agency said. Lack of hard currency has kept the government from importing more crude oil to meet rising demand.

#### ■ Poles Defect in Austria

Twenty-three members of a Polish tourist group vacationing in Austria failed to return to their buses and are assumed to have defected, United Press International ported from Vienna Sunday.

Two buses of Polish vacationers arrived at the Austro-Hungarian border crossing of Klingenbach Saturday night, and customs officials discovered that 12 were miss-Mr. Walesa accused authorities ministry spokesman said.

### Czech Terms U.S. Bases Missile Target

General Says Prague Upgrades Air Defense

VIENNA — The commander of months of investigation, a House the Czechoslovak Army, Colonel- subcommittee is preparing to issue General Miloslav Blahnik, says a report that is expected to say that that new Soviet missiles in his country are being aimed at U.S. nuclear missile bases in Western tial campaign regularly received Europe and that Czechoslovakia is confidential documents and other upgrading its air defense system.

General Blahnik, chief of the army's general staff, also said that Czechoslovakia's new defense measures would not affect neutral and nonaligned countries. His com-Rude Pravo, the Communist Party

daily.
The Ceteka news agency quoted him as telling Rude Pravo that the United States and NATO to achieve military supremacy whatever way they use."

ployment in five member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of new medium-range cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles and to retaliatory measures by the Warsaw Pact. The Warsaw Pact contends it is siting new weapons in Czechoslovakia and East Germany to counter the U.S.-made missiles: NATO contends it is deploying its missiles to counter Soviet SS-20 missiles sited in the Soviet Union.

Western diplomats believe that the missiles sited in East Germany and Czechoslovakia may be nuclear-armed missiles of the Soviet SS-

22 type.
"The new operational-tactical complexes are designed only to destroy bases and launchpads of U.S. nuclear weapons in the case of an armed conflict," General Blahnik said. "They are not installed in countries or regions where the balance of forces would be upset and the sovereignty of neutral and nonaligned states could be jeopar-

He added, without elaborating, that "the Czechoslovak people's army is adopting measures to raise the effectiveness of anti-aircraft defense and to master ways of destroving new systems introduced in NATO armed forces."

#### Reputed Crime Figure Tied to Murders in N.Y. New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Paul Castellano, the reputed head of an organization that has been frequently linked with organized crime, and 20 other people have been charged with operating a group that committed 25 murders and scores of

The charges, announced Friday, described Mr. Castellano, 68, as the which has allegedly participated in not contacted by the FBL racketeering since 1973. The

# **House Unit Is Expected** To Report Reagan Aides **Received Carter Papers**

By Robert L. Jackson Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON - After 10 Edwin Meese 3d and other officials of Ronald Reagan's 1980 presidendata from the campaign of Jimmy

The report is to be issued this month by the House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Human Resources. It is expected to ments were reported Saturday in contain evidence that the Reagan camp received the fruits of extensive campaign espionage against Mr. Carter, contrary to statements by Mr. Meese, William J. Casey Soviet bloc would "never allow the and others involved in the Reagan

campaign.

A finding that top aides to President Reagan made serious mis-General Blahnik referred to the statements would raise new questions about the ethical standards of the Reagan administration, according to sources familiar with the inquiry. The sources asked not to be

Mr. Meese, the White House counselor who has been nominated as attorney general, is already the focus of controversy because of questions about his personal finances. Further Senate hearings on his nomination have been postponed while a special prosecutor investigates his financial affairs.

The House subcommittee investigating the 1980 campaign will base its report on FBI and subcommittee interviews as well as on documents from the Reagan campaign files. The subcommittee is headed by Donald J. Albosta, a Michigan

The Justice Department said in a brief public report Feb. 23 that it had found no criminal behavior in what some have called "debategate," a reference to a Carter de-bate briefing book that came into the possession of Reagan campaign officials. Similarly, the Albosta re-port is not expected to accuse anyone of criminal wrongdoing, although the conflicts it will cite in the statements of key witnesses may raise questions about their

Although the Justice Department said FBI agents interviewed 220 witnesses, some critics have said that several potentially key witnesses were not contacted. They included James T. Lynn and Loren Smith, counsels to the 1980 Reagan

credibility, the sources said.

gency "believes that its investigation was complete" and has turned over all its interviews to the Albosta subcommittee.

The subcommittee has not disclosed a complete list of the people it interviewed, but the list is underboss of the Gambino organization, stood to include many witnesses

> The Justice Department's threethe statements of witnesses or be-cratic critics: "Well, all right then,

the records showed. But the Albosta subcommittee report is expected to take a harsher view. More than 100 pages of documents obtained from Mr. Meese's campaign files and turned over by the subcommittee for the Senate Judiciary Committee's investigation of the Meese nomination show the kind of misstatements on which the House subcommittee's final report is expected to focus.

Mr. Meese, in a written statement provided to House investiga-tors July 18, said that "to the best of my recollection. I have no knowledge of, and had no participation in, any transactions involving material produced for President Carter or any mechanisms for obtaining such material." He said that he had "no personal knowledge of the use of any such material by anyone involved in the cam-

But the Albosta subcommittee gave Senate investigators a memo-randum found in Mr. Meese's files from Max Hugel, a campaign aide. Mr. Hugel was later appointed to a top job in the Central Intelligence

Agency that he since has left.
The memo, dated Aug. 11, 1980. included a copy of a confidential Carter campaign document outlin-ing Mr. Carter's plans to enlist support from rural and small-town delegates at the 1980 Democration National Convention. Mr. Hugel's note to Mr. Meese also mentioned Mr. Casey, who then was Mr. Rea-

gan's campaign manager and who now is director of the CIA. Referring to the Carter document, Mr. Hugel's memo said: "Bill Casey asked me to have you review this memo which fell into my hands and to come up with some of our own strategy on this particular subject that might coun-

teract this effort" by the Carter According to the Albosta subcommittee. Mr. Meese, when confronted with the Hugel memo by FBI agents, said he probably had seen it, backing away from his previous broad denial. Mr. Casey, however, has repeatedly denied having had any pilfered Carter ma-

terial, saying he would not have touched it "with a 10-foot pole." But the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, who was in charge of preparing Mr. Reagan for his campaign debate with Mr. Carter, has said he briefly saw some Mr. Casey.

An FBI spokesman said that the Reagan Takes Offensive Sara Fritz of the Los Angeles

Times reported from Washington: President Reagan is leading a public relations offensive to defend Mr. Meese against attempts by the | Democratic Party to exploit the Meese controversy and similar is-

"I'm the guy they're after with their demagoguery," Mr. Reagan from one bus and 11 from an-charges included extortion, theft, page report of its investigation said in an interview published Friother," an Austrian interior prostitution and drug trafficking, tended to dismiss conflicts between day. He then challenged his Demo-

### On April 1, A Warning of A 'Tuba Gap'

United Press Inte WASHINGTON - In a news release bearing an April Fools' Day release date, Representative Thomas J. Downey has proposed seizing the "musical high ground" and closing the "decibel gap" between U.S. and Soviet military bands.

"Besides having a vast numerical superiority in tubas. trombones and piccolos, the Soviets have introduced mobile amplifiers into their marching bands," the New York Demo-

"With our technological advantage in computerized musical synthesizers, a single GI could deliver the harmonic power of what now takes a brigade of bassoonists." he adds. An aide said Mr. Downey's real goal is to see less money go to military music programs and more to civilian programs. The Reagan administration wants \$139 million for military bands

come after me, but quit picking on people who haven't done anything

Frank J. Fahrenkopf, the Republican Party chairman, also issued a statement Friday accusing the Democrats of "character assassination," and of broadcasting

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Tyronsea Plastics Pty Ltd., 113 Tapleys Hill Road,

### Volunteers' Strike Delays Rescue in France: Man Dies

United Press International

ST. GAUDENS, France - A French cave explorer trapped in a flooded cavern died of cold and exhaustion Sunday after his rescue was delayed more than an hour demand pay, police said.

Christian Perès, 35, died after he was pulled from the cave 200 meters (218 yards) underground at a ravine in the Pyrenees mountains in southwestern France.

The rescue squad of 12 men and Sunday morning saying they would not carry out missions unless they began receiving payment for their dangerous, specialized work. A rescue squad spokesman said trained rescue crews were paid in other regions of France.

Two of the five cave explorers had abandoned the outing hours before water broke through the rock and flooded an underground cavern. One chimbed to safety, leaving Mr. Perès and another man, Pascal Soriano, trapped. Mr. Soriano managed to free himself.

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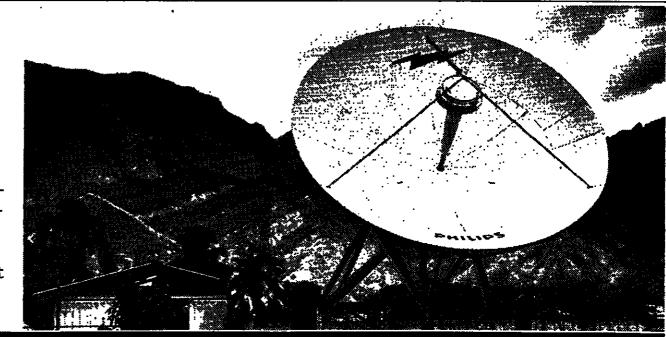
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In Peru communications between Lima and remote rural communities were blocked by the huge Andes mountains. Together with the Peruvian telephone authority, Philips overcame the problem by establishing communications through the Intelsat IVA satellite.

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Saudi Arabia is a different matter altogether. In a joint venture, Philips and L.M. Ericsson have worked to a very tight schedule to supply the Kingdom with a computer



# We got the Peruvians calling across their Andes. And linked up the Saudis for business at 60 mph.



controlled telephone network, which has increased subscriber capacity by more than 1 million lines.

The joint venture also received a new order, to establish an automatic mobile telephone system. This project involves building 48 base stations, covering 32 cities and the main traffic corridors. On completion, it will enable the Saudi Arabians to telephone from their motor cars to anywhere in the world.

For more information about Philips' expertise worldwide, write to the Philips organization in your country or to Philips, VOA-0217/IHA1, Eindhoven, the Netherlands.

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# **Banish Chemical Weapons**

Iraq denies that it has used chemical weapons against Iran, in violation of a 1925 Geneva treaty that both signed. But the U.S. government reiterates that it has. And a United Nations team concluded after inspecting battle zones that someone had employed mustard and nerve gas. Now it appears that Iraq has acquired West German equipment for massproducing chemical weapons. On present evidence, Iraq is breaking its word and compounding the offense by denying it.
These are not minor infractions. All wars are

terrible, but some weapons are more terrible than others, and the loathing for poison gas is nearly universal. If in desperation Iraq invokes this forbidden weapon, its example will embolden others, including terrorists, to reach into the same diabolic arsenal.

Unlike nuclear arms, toxic chemicals are cheap to produce and to use. A pesticide factory can be converted to make nerve gas at modest expense. As zealously as it sought nuclear technology from France, Iraq has long been shopping for pesticide technology in Eu-rope. Apparently it found a West German company willing to supply a plant capable of turning out Tabun, a nerve gas. The factory is

thought to be still under assembly.

Such a purchase is not illegal, and Iraq may have some genuine peacetime need for insecticides. But this is not peacetime, Iraq is broke and it has been experimenting with chemical

weapons. Nerve and mustard gases are very different from "yellow rain," the unusual toxic substance that the United States accuses the Soviet Union of using in Afghanistan and Indochina. The production and use of mustard and nerve gases is much more easily proved.

The U.S. State Department finds the evidence against Iraq compelling and has properly condemned it. The gravity of the charge is underlined by the fact that Washington has no desire to tilt against Iraq or toward an Iran proclaiming that the road to Jerusalem leads through Baghdad. The Soviet Union, too, seems eager to prevent the collapse of Iraq, which also obtains arms and credits from Western Europe. This could be an influential consortium — if it speaks with one voice against chemical weapons and threatens Iraq with sanctions if necessary. The new American restrictions on selling Iraq and Iran certain chemical ingredients of poison gases need to be rapidly adopted by other nations.

Once this immediate threat is overcome Washington and Moscow can lead the world in banishing these poisons. A new Geneva agreement to outlaw the production and use of chemical and biological weapons awaits only their agreement on verification procedures. The case for verification is made even stronger by the current demonstration of how easily bug-killers can be turned into people-killers.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### **Elections Aren't Enough**

Now It's New York's Turn

America's attention span is now about nine and Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale are struggling

tor's stunning victory created a cyclone that what you get," he is not just promoting his

their leaders' pledges and sought to intimidate voters. Other voters had to contend with the administrative chaos introduced chiefly by a North American penshant to computerize a voting process that went all right the last time without computers. Still an estimated million or more citizens went to the polls.

It is painfully evident, however, that elections alone cannot ease El Salvador's travail. This is not a country ruled by law. The election gear is not firmly connected to the other power gears. The guerrilla left continues its two wars, the one against the armed forces and the other, crueler war against the economic structure that is, directly against the people. It remains to be seen whether the feudal right, wellconnected in parts of the military, will respect the electoral process; meanwhile it continues to gun citizens down. It is doing less of this

than before, you say? It should stop, period. Before the first estimates of the results became known, President Reagan hailed the election as a "victory for freedom over tyranny." He was taking a chance, as he had done in the first place in encouraging El Salvador to

days. If you doubt it, think back to Feb. 27, the

day before the New Hampshire primary, and

recall how many phases the Democratic cam-

forecaster thought Walter Mondale would win

New Hampshire, maybe even by as much as

Then came Hart Shock: The Colorado sena-

nearly blew the Mondale candidacy away. It

took the former vice president more than a

Next came Super Tuesday. Mr. Hart won

Florida and Massachusetts. But victories in

Alabama and Georgia kept Mr. Mondale

affoat until the campaign moved to the Indus-

trial State Phase - starting with Michigan and

Illinois, where Mr. Mondale won — which

strange political moon. All of us pundits may

not understand it, but we have plenty of labels

for it: Violent gyrations, startling velocity,

amazing volatility. Adam Clymer documented

it last week in a report on a New York Times-

CBS News Poll that found that about half of

all Democrats have changed their choice for

It is not our custom to recommend candi-

dates in presidential primary elections, but as

New Yorkers prepare to head for the polls,

Mr. Hart, Mr. Mondale and Jesse Jackson

do not differ greatly about policies. All would

raise taxes to protect economic growth. All

would cancel the MX missile and the B-I

bomber. All support a nuclear freeze, equal

rights for women and job initiatives. Mr. Jack-

son sets himself apart on Third World issues.

president in the last month. Why?

that question deserves exploring.

Four phases in five weeks, phases of a

continues now in New York on Tuesday.

First came the Coronation Phase. Every

paign has passed through in 34 days.

his 45-15 Iowa margin over Gary Hart.

week to recover his footing.

We admire what the Salvadorans have done, again, in conducting an election in the middle of a war. In various places guerrillas broke elected government and to give the Reagan elected government and to give the Reagan administration a bright exhibit in its case before Congress for more aid. The risk was and is that elections in a country at war may further polarize the population and produce a winner near the center (José Napoleón Duarte) that the army will not accept, or a winner on the right (Roberto d'Aubuisson) that the U.S. Congress will not accept. Mr. Duarte won a plurality on March 25. April will be tense, and the runoff will not dissolve the tension.

The guerrillas refuse to put down their guns. The government should not be punished for this by having its armed forces kept on a short U.S. aid tether. Congress should vote the emergency aid. But El Salvador's first need remains to diminish the war. Therefore the Reagan administration must make more room for the conciliatory forces faintly at work. Those forces arise from the would-be Contadora mediators and from the Salvadoran tendency, expressed best by Mr. Duarte, to "open up a national dialogue to give a political place to all the sectors." Whoever wins the runoff, the United States must encourage that tendency.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

to employ American power abroad. But the

personality and polemics. When Mr. Hart re-

fers to "Vice President Mondale," he is not just

being courteous; he is reminding voters of the

little-loved president Mr. Mondale served.

When Mr. Mondale says "What you see is

comfortable familiarity; he is reminding voters

of asserted inconsistencies in the Hart record.

The Democratic convention is still more than

three months away; voters may not yet be

paying serious attention. With the economy

recovering and in the absence of pressing for-

eign problems, they may also be too comfort-

able and distracted to get agitated at this stage

of the campaign. Nonetheless, New York

They must weigh Mr. Mondale's proven

decency and long experience against Mr. Hart's freshness and vilality. Is Mr. Mondale a

captive of special interests or a gifted concilia-

tor able to forge consensus from many inter-

ests? Are Mr. Hart's success and effectiveness

on television a triumph merely of technique or

the product of a genuine vision for America?

And is Mr. Jackson campaigning only for

personal advancement or does a vote for him

send a piercing signal about respect for black

Americans and support for poor ones?
The good news about 1984's volatility is that

one state after another ends up being pivotal, at least for a time. Now it is New York's turn,

and the outcome in New York could end phase

four - or launch phase five. The Democrats'

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

vote will be interesting. And important.

Democrats have a choice to make.

The volatility may have other explanations.

Voters are left to choose on the basis of

policy differences are not pronounced.

# The Trouble With Lebanon Policy Was Incoherence, Not Congress

P ARIS — Secretary of State George Shultz aged not only by failing to carry out threats but also by having made unwise threats and unreagressional reins on the Reagan administration's sonable promises in the first place. foreign policy. He is particularly chafed by the War Powers Act, which he blames somehow for the fiasco in Lebanon. There is thought of asking the Supreme Court to rule it unconstitutional.

Mr. Shultz says that relations between the executive and Congress are "badly defective" and "unsatisfactory." He has a point. Capitol Hill has been braking the administration's muscular plans in Lebanon and Central America. The two branches of government do not share the same idea of what the United States should and could do about those conflicts.

He is also right that this leads to confusion among friends and adversaries about what they can expect. A successful foreign policy requires the United States to show "reasonable predictability and reliability," as he says. But it needs a lot more than that. It needs a correct assessment of the troubles that the Unit-

ed States confronts, and of the consequences of its words as well as of its deeds. Mr. Shultz said himself that "we have to be

very careful when we say that we will have to do thus and so or that we think something isn't tolerable or acceptable." U.S. credibility is dam-



There is an enormous leap between failing to convince Congress that the administration is on the right and blaming duly constituted laws for volved, and blaming duly constituted laws for that failure. The secretary does not seem to consider the possibility that better crafted policy. more candidly explained, might win more of the support of which he feels deprived.

He told James Reston of The New York Times (IHT, March 29) that the United States had a good diplomatic plan but it had the rug pulled out from underneath it in Lebanon. What plan was that?

The record is revealing. There is now convinc-ing evidence that Washington endorsed the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and that then Secretary of State Alexander Haig was aware of General Ariel Sharon's intention to go all the way to Beirut. The marines were sent to help end the murderous siege by ensuring the safe with-drawal of Yasser Arafat and his PLO lighters. Then the marines left. Soon after came the huge massacre in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Chatila. The marines, and allied troops, were sent back to prevent a recurrence.

Then the United States promoted the May 17 Israeli-Lebanese agreement. President Gemayel said later he had warned that it could never work without Syria's accord. He said Mr. Shultz told him not to worry, the United States is a big power and it could arrange such things. U.S. diplomats throughout the Middle East

knew Syria would not agree. Some tried to tell Mr. Shultz and were nearly removed for the effort. Others noted that he did not want to be told the plan would not work. He was deter-mined to score the "success" of getting a docu-ment signed. And that much be achieved.

It led to partial Israeli troop withdrawal, with plenty of notice. Washington then realized that more fighting would crupt among the Lebanese, but it could not make the Israelis stay after

brokering a withdrawal plan.
So the United States began to intervene in the fighting. The initial "peacekeeping" mission of the marines and their navy support was converted into the task of helping Mr. Gemayel fight his overarmed compatriots. It was precisely to avert

Lights — camera — fog machine!

such a trap that Congress invoked the War Powers Act in the first place.

The barracks bombing was dramatic demonstration that the executive had indeed made

badly deployed, inadequate U.S. forces a party to the conflict, not just neutral peacekeepers, against the expressed will of Congress. It was not the terrorists themselves who drove out the marines. It was the proof they gave that administration policy had been inconsistent and incoherent.
In Central America, there have been repeated

zigzags from the Reagan administration on the purpose of training and supplying Nicaraguan rebels. Sometimes we are told it is to make the Sandinists democratic, sometimes it is to overthrow them. El Salvador has been a waffle. The U.S. military role in Honduras is murky, at best.

Does Mr. Shultz's grievance at congressional restraint mean that the Reagan administration seeks freedom to send tens of thousands of troops into both Lebanon and Central America?

Does it want to play the role the Russians are playing in Afghanistan? The effect would be about the same, probably worse.

Even suspicion of bumbling into this should make Americans, and the White House, too. grateful to Congress. The administration has been spared the burden of military mistakes that it was not allowed to make.

The New York Times.

any whiff of weakness in the banking

system risked a panic, with deposi-tors demanding their funds and forc-

Few would contest government's responsibilities to alleviate hardship

and poverty, although people will argue over how much and where. An

economic system that cavalierly dis-

cards anyone it cannot use is not

much as a social system. The welfare

ethic grafted onto capitalism during

the Depression has eased poverty and

insecurity. Without Social Security

But what started as an effort to

reduce capitalism's most crushing in-

securities has turned into a belief

pensated. Americans are now learn-

Domestic price controls could not

keep oil prices low in the mid-1970s.

because low prices stimulated de-

mand and increased imports of high-

ty is both futile and self-defeating.

percent after Social Security.

ing banks to call in loans.

# For More Tranquillity, the Potion Is More Candor

WASHINGTON - Television commentator David Brinkley and political pollster Patrick Caddell

recently had this exchange:
Mr. Brinkley: "You say you find in
Americans a yearning. For what?"
Mr. Caddell: "We're finding substantial numbers of people who believe that the future is slipping ... It's [a] general drift, particularly economic over the last 15 years ... a sense that they're not sure that their futures will be as good as they were in the past ... Beyond that I can't give a definition."

Mr. Caddell, an adviser to Gary

Hart, is onto something, even if he doesn't know what it is. Americans have not lost the future but we have lost our sense of control.

For years Americans believed that rising prosperity meant getting richer and feeling safer from economic insecurity. Now they discover it ain't so. They feel poorer not because they are (per capita incomes, after inflation, rose steadily in the 1970s) but because tranquillity is part of their stan-dard of living, and it is on the wane. The 1970s showed what govern-

ment cannot control: business cycles, oil prices, exchange rates, international competition, and so on, That experience has rattled prevailing be-liefs about prosperity and political

management of the economy. Ever since the Depression, capital-ism's division of labor has been this: nomic program produced the recovery on Business would create greater material wealth, while government would rub out insecurity. Americans now sense that that vision reflects a world of unreal and unattainable calm.

By Robert S. Samuelson

cause the economy now seems more open to unsettling influences (foreign competition and imported inflation), they want government to do more, not less. Americans practice a selfdeception that helps explain economic confusion and political cynicism.

For the past 20 years each administration has pledged to correct the mistakes of its predecessors — which is fair enough — while making equally extravagant promises about its wn ultimate performance. The re-

which seems refreshing, but proposes restructuring entire industries (whatever that means); likewise, he suggests wage-price controls operated through the tax system. Conspicuously missing is a modi-cum of candor: an admission that

government is not omnipotent and that, paradoxically, the economy will suffer if government acts as if it is. Americans should have learned

this in the 1970s. Reasonable-soundideas had unreasonable results

Conspicuously missing is a modicum of candor ---- an admission that government is not omnipotent and that, paradoxically, the economy will suffer if government acts as if it is.

sult is a cycle of failed promises that because they inspired perverse side shows few signs of abating. In the current presidential cam-

that only his ideas can restore government's control of the economy and make everything well, which is what people want to hear, even if they sense it isn't true.

Mr. Reagan claims that his ecorecord. Walter Mondale pictures government as a political grocery store in which Democratic constituencies can shop for goodies. Gary Hart seems to clothe old ideas in new cliches. He But they won't admit it, and be- opposes rescuing dying industries,

effects. Trying to eradicate the business cycle encouraged inflation; the ed wage and price restraint. But, although there are differences among them, the candidates collectively fudge the question of government's

ultimate powers and responsibilities.

Government has stabilized the economy since 1945. Postwar economic expansions have lasted on average four times as long as recessions; before the war, expansions lasted only 50 percent longer (30 months versus 20), according to economist Geoffrey Moore. This improvement stemmed heavily from abandonment

priced oil. The effort to deny change, by causing individuals and firms to delay adapting on their own, often makes the ultimate change more traumatic. Do we really help autoworkers by protecting them against imports if protection leads to higher wages and a less competitive industry? We do not want to face the world as it is Politicians do not want to

admit the limits of government pow-er. The whole post-Depression politi-cal enterprise is to soothe insecurity. But what insecurities can, or should, government soothe? It cannot always prevent recessions. Should it protect farmers against price changes? By evading issues that almost everyone senses are there, politics feeds our anxieties.

Little wonder that Mr. Caddell detects pervasive uneasiness. This is a period of intellectual destruction, when one era's ideas don't fit the experiences of the next. Gross national tranquillity will not rise in step

with gross national product. But just because the economy is not advancing into utopian calm does

not mean it is dropping into chaos.

Anticipation of change is often more upsetting than change itself, and more candor would make the future a little less frightening. Franklin Roo-sevelt was half right when he said that all we have to fear is fear itself.

By Jeremy J. Stone

WASHINGTON - Now that each of the superpowers has publicly charged the other with violating arms control treaties, it seems timely to inquire what would happen if these agreements were vacated. The question takes on urgency because of recent remarks by Secretary of State George Shultz suggesting that next year the United States may abandon its policy of observing provisions of the unratified SALT-2 treaty.

The contest to build more and more intercontinental ballistic missiles and sea-launched ballistic missiles is controlled by the readiness of both sides to observe old SALT-1 limits and unratified SALT-2 limits. In the absence of these limits, it seems clear that the Soviet Union would outbuild the United States.

Its will to do so, coupled with its open production lines, are more relevant here than better U.S. techno-logy. The U.S. public is even fighting over where to deploy the new MX missiles. The public appetite for more missiles is clearly sharply limited.

The Soviet side could easily in-

crease its advantage in numbers and throw weight of land-based missiles. could increase its numerical advanage in sea-based ballistic missiles. and, for that matter, could increase the number of SS-20s - all of which, whether of strategic consequence or not, would arouse the West to a new frenzy that could not be offset with more cruise missiles, which the West does not need or really want.

In the anti-ballistic missile area, despite the West's edge in technology, the Soviet Union may also have a short-term advantage if the treaty is abrogated. The West would soon be obsessed again with the specter of several thousand Soviet air-defense missiles being upgraded into a ballis-tic missile defense. This would cause American concern about the vulnera-bility of the U.S. Poseidon and Trident missiles, now the most secure component of the U.S. force because they are submarine-based.

At the same time, the British and French intermediate-range ballistic missile forces would be, on paper at of the gold standard and adoption of deposit insurance in the 1930s.

Under the gold standard, changes in gold supplies could affect money and credit. Before deposit insurance, least, potentially neutralized.

Accordingly, the Reagan administration's flirtation with breaking out of the arms control regime, either through "star wars" technology or an escalation of charges of violation, is, really, playing with fire, even from a narrow military point of view. Why are they playing these games?
According to retired Lieutenant
General Daniel O. Graham of the

U.S. Army, the Reagan administration's advisers agreed that America needed a "technological end run" on the Soviets in order to cope with "growing military imbalances." The search for a relevant technological area "led inexorably to space."

In short, the Reagan administrapayments, roughly 50 percent of the over-65 population would be counted as poor, compared with only about 15 ceived Soviet advantages, or Soviet parity. It began flailing around looking for a technological escape.

But neither side can make substantial gains without escaping also from that any unwanted economic change should be protected against or com-pensated. Americans are now learn-They cannot have their ABM treaty ABM comes the end of offensive-

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weapons arms control as well. Today the American public is unwilling to make all-out efforts. The star wars technology is easier to neutralize than to construct. And the strategic advantage the Soviets would gain if arms control treaties were abandoned would by substantial.

So in thinking about the charges of arms control violations, one ought to think about the enormous " tions" that would result from the absence of the treaties. Nothing charged by the administration has even minor military significance in the overall picture. But losing these arms control restraints would set us back militarily for a long time and in many ways; that is one reason why the charges should not be made publicly unless

and until they can be proved.

The administration is setting in motion political pressures (with charges of violation) and technological pressures (with its star wars re-search budget) that exceed its real arms-race bargaining position. Because the Russians are genuinely afraid of both the arms race and war, they may, for a longer or shorter period, stay with arms control. But if Congress wants to investigate something, it should look into the risks America is running that the Russians might decide to drop out — or that the United States might be so foolish as to drop out first.

The writer directs the Washington-based Federation of American Scien-tists. He contributed this comment to The writer is a Newsweek columnist. the Los Angeles Times.

# FROM OUR APRIL 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Zeppelin Makes It to Munich MUNICH - The Zeppelin I undertook its first long-distance voyage [on April 1]. It left Friedrichshafen, on the Lake of Constance, for Munich. As the weather was not favorable, the military airship, which had Count Zeppelin and Major Sperlin on board, was only able to leave at four o'clock in the morning. At halfpast nine, it vainly attempted to land on the south-westerly wind drove it away, and a detachment of military balloonists was hastily placed on a special train and went off to bring istance. At half-past three, the balloon landed without accident in the neighborhood of Dingolfing. The distance from Friedrichs-

hafen to Munich is 150 miles as the crow flies.

1934: Deficit Forecast Looks High WASHINGTON — The possibility of a seven-billion-dollar deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30 as estimated by President Roosevelt on Jan. 4, when he submitted a 10-billiondollar estimate of expenditures for routine and emergency purposes, seems highly remote, according to treasury officials and financial advisers. With only three months before the fiscal year closes, the Government would have to spend more than \$1,500,000,000 monthly if the predicted deficit figure was to be reached. The fact that the deficit will not reach the predicted figure confirms the view of some Democratic leaders last January that the President, in submitting the budgetary program, had erred on the side of overstatement.

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Time for Rome to Hear Some Greek

W ASHINGTON — The Wood-row Wilson International Center for Scholars is a splendid incongruity. Located on the Mall in an odd red-brick building (it looks like a castle carved from a cooked ham), it contrasts sharply with the clean lines of the glistening white monuments. It bears the name of one of the few intellectuals to prosper in American politics. Its function, in the words of its director, historian James Billington, is "to bring Greece to Rome." It brings

mind into contact with power. Recently it brought Michael Howard, Regius professor of mod-ern history at Oxford, together with policymakers and journalists for a discussion of European and U.S.

differences about security issues. It has been said that enjoying a writer's writings and then meeting the writer is like enjoying goose liver and then meeting the goose. Not so with Professor Howard. In person as in print he is a model of civility in the contentious trans-Atlantic argu-

ment about dealing with Moscow. He believes that strategic deterrence is as stable today as it has ever been, and that the sudden heighten-ing of anxiety about nuclear war is rooted in, among other things, generational changes. Our social memory is waning with the passing of the generation that remembers the per-ils of the war and the rigors of the peace, especially the Soviet suppression of Eastern Europe.

Professor Howard has written: "It takes only one generation of former Senator Mike Mansfield, successful peacekeeping to engen-who proposed substantial unilateral der the belief, among those not concerned with its mechanisms, that peace is a natural condition threatened only by those professionally involved in preparations for war." Furthermore, improved guidance

By George F. Will

tiplied the potency of nuclear arsenals, complicating the task of main-taining an invulnerable deterrent and making for the elaboration of war-fighting strategies. War in the modern age has pitted

not armies against armies but populations against populations. However, the postwar period has been different. In the early Cold War period, Western nations decided to rest their security on their technological virtuosity (weapons of mass destruction and sophisticated deliv-ery systems) rather than civic virtue (which is more expensive in money and inconvenience because it in-volves conventional forces and conscription). When the Soviet Union achieved its own virtuosity, populations were again engaged, but invol-untarily and passively. They were hostages under the doctrine of mutual assured destruction.

In certain American circles there is a growing belief that Europe is decadent. The conviction is that Europe is unwilling to pay the price of conventional-force deterrence or to live with the moral and political anxieties of nuclear deterrence, and that NATO is an American burden serving only to make it possible for European nations to seek separate accommodations with the Soviet Union. The time is ripe for another outbreak of Mansfieldism.

That phenomenon is named for who proposed substantial unilateral reductions of American forces in Europe. The proposal was defeated by a legion of postwar architects of U.S. policy, such as Dean Acheson and John McCloy, who drew upon a reservoir of deference to that fortechnologies and miniaturization of eign policy elite. But the elite has multiple warheads immensely mul-

dry. Now a theory is being heard: Europe needs shock treatment. If America does less for them they will do more for themselves.

Professor Howard argues, force-fully, that the real effect would be

the reverse - an acceleration of the accommodationist impulse. At the Wilson Center, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was President Carter's national security advisor, suggested that a difference between America and Europe is that the United States exists. That is, it is a political entity that has what Eu-rope, still primarily a geographical expression, lacks: stable consensus

about vital interests. But the dynamic of the Democratic presidential contest suggests that the existence of America, in Mr. Brzezinski's sense, is disconcertingly contingent.

In the days before Professor Howard spoke, Gary Hart and Walter Mondale waged a bidding war to see who could propose the most complete and rapid withdrawal from the most places, with special reference to Central America. Mr. Mondale lost the bidding because, for reasons that were unclear, and with obvious uneasiness, he said he would not instantly and completely withdraw from Honduras. If radical revision of U.S. objec-

Central America, is at issue every time Americans vote, then the United States cannot claim a constancy that distinguishes it from Europe. Professor Howard cites Lord Salisbury: "If you believe the doctors, nothing is wholesome; if you believe the theologians, nothing is innocent; if you believe the soldiers, nothing is safe." But if you believe

tives, even in a region as crucial as

the Democrats, nothing is vital.

This is Rome calling. We need more mind - more Greece. The Washington Post.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Khomeini on the Move? Milton Viorst's March 23 opinion

column ("Khomeini May Be on Verge of a Sweep") fails to observe that Iran cannot wage war in the Gulf region without involving Saudi Arabia and the West. Geographically, a nation cannot invade Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar or the United Arab Emirates without violating Saudi territory and Western interests. And that would be too dangerous.
Surely the possibility of the Imam

carrying the war beyond Iraq is great. But he is an example, not an ally, for the Sunni opposition to the secularists and atheists. Our general goal of an Islamic renaissance is common, but our means are different. SULEIMAN AHMAD JEDDAWI.

Zunch.

Mr. Viorst says that Israel is almost surely Ayatollah Khomeini's target, as Israel is Satan to him only

on a smaller scale than America, Mr. Viorst is quite right — but why, in these circumstances, has Israel delivcred arms to Iran worth \$500 million, and why is it going to deliver even more weapons to the ayatollah in the near future (IHT, March 19)?

Is it because the Iraqis are Arabs and the Iranians are not? That seems to be a rather mistaken, dangerous and simplistic view. As Patt Derian rightly said in her March 24 column ("Mustard Gas for Child Martyrs in 1984") about both Iraq and Iran: "Two disgusting governments, noto-tious for the routinely cruel mistreatment of their own people, have reached deeply into the barbarities of the past to horrify today's world."

To deliver arms to Ayatollah Khomeini is not a good insurance policy for Israel's future.

WILLIAM D. WILSON. Geneva\_ (Continued on Page 7)



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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1984

**Test Vaccine Improves** 

# Could Luigi Barzini, Author Back Of 'The Italians,' 'The Europeans,' Dies at 75

By Albin Krebs New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Luigi Barzini, 75, the Italian-born, Americaneducated author and journalist, died Friday of cancer at his home in Rome, his family announced Saturday.

His best-known book, "The Italians" (1964), comented his reputa-tion as a leading authority on the history, culture and national character of the Italian people. Written in English for the American market, the book was an instant best seller, much praised for its wit and urbane style. But many of Mr. Barzini's fellow Italians were offended by its often stinging criticism.

Among his other books written in English are "From Caesar to the Mafia," a 1971 collection of essays, and "The Europeans," a 1983 study of the triumphs, failures and conflicts shared by the countries that make up the European Community. His Italian-language books in-clude "The Communists Have Not Won" (1955) and "Moscow, Moscow" (1960). One of his plays, "The Disarmed," had a successful run in Rome in 1957.

Luigi Barzini was born in Milan on Dec. 21, 1908. His father was the editor of the Milan daily Corriere della Sera and was counted among Europe's most influential

When Luigi was 16 years old, he left Milan for New York, where his father had earlier founded and become editor of the Italian-language newspaper Corriere d'America.

He enrolled at Columbia University and worked for a small newspaper on Long Island. After receiving a degree from the Columbia School of Journalism in 1930, he worked for The New York World, then became a correspondent for Corriere della Sera.

He covered events such as the rise of Hitler, the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Italian invasion of Ethiopia. He was

### Third World Nations Plan Food Companies

VIENNA — An organization of Third World nations known as the "Group of 77" ended a week-long meeting in Romania by agreeing to set up joint companies and multinational enterprises to reduce dependence on the industrialized

ported Saturday from Bucharest that the countries adopted a report recommending ways to improve Third World collaboration in solving farming and food problems.

aboard the U.S. gunboat Panay when it was sunk by Japanese aircraft in 1937 during the war between China and Japan, and he received a U.S. Navy decoration

for helping rescue survivors. As Mr. Barzini's fame as a journalist grew in the 1930s, so did his reputation as an anti-Fascist. He acquired the personal hatred of Mussolini, who in 1940 had him dismissed from his job, arrested as "a dangerous enemy of the Fascist regime" and imprisoned briefly. He was then exiled near Porto San Stefano, on the coast of Tuscany. At the end of World War II in Italy, he moved to Rome and founded the newspaper Il Giobo.

He was editor and publisher of II Globo from 1944 to 1947 and then worked as chief editor or columnist for several newspapers. He also wrote for many magazines, including Epoca, Harper's, The Nation, Life and Encounter.

In 1958 he ran on the Liberal Party ticket for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, the lower house of the Italian Parliament. The party is right-of-center, favors free enterprise and is anti-Communist. He served until 1972

**■ Karl Rahner, 80,** Catholic Theologian

INNSBRUCK, Austria (AP) -Karl Rahner, 80, one of the century's leading Roman Catholic theologians and an outspoken critic of rigid church doctrine, died Friday night of heart failure, a Jesuit man said Saturday. Father Rahner played a key role parently of a heart attack.



Luigi Barzini

in the reforms of the Second Vatican Council, including the introduction of the vernacular in the Mass and the encouragement of ecumenical talks with other denominations.

An authority on Catholic dogma, he also gained prominence as a religious philospher. He wrote about 30 books and thousands of other published works, and taught at Austrian and German universities from 1937 until 1971. Through his teachings and writ-

ings, he criticized many Vatican decisions. For some time he was under a Vatican publication ban. ■ Other deaths: Zygmunt Lakomiec, 48, the Po-lish minister of domestic trade and

services since June 1981. Saturday in an automobile accident during a Joe L. Evins, 73, former Demo-

cratic congressman from Tennessee, who served 30 years in the House before retiring in 1977, Saturday in Nashville, Tennessee, ap-

# Immunity to Influenza, U.S. Scientists Report

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr. New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Scientists have reported the development of a new vaccine that promises longer and substantially better immunity to nfluenza and may reduce the likelihood of major flu epidemics.

In tests, every volunteer who received a full dose of vaccine was protected against the illness, which m epidemic years can strike millions of people.

The new experimental vaccine, given by nose drops rather than by njection, was made from live virus es modified in a laboratory rather than from inactivated viruses used in conventional flu vaccines.

Medical scientists consider that a live influenza-virus vaccine introduced into the body through the nose produces a better immunity than is possible with a killed virus vaccine, which must be given by injection. Humans are normally infected by flu through the nose and respiratory tract.

In addition to preventing influenza, the vaccine caused a "striking reduction" in the amount of disease-causing flu viruses shed by olunteers who were exposed to flu-causing viruses, according to a report in the latest issue of The Lancet, a British medical iournal

Lancet were Dr. Mary Lon Clements of the University of Maryland, Dr. Robert F. Betts of the University of Rochester and Dr. Brian R. Murphy of the National Institutes of Health.

A reduction in the shedding of viruses caused by a vaccine is considered a sign that the vaccine is effectively producing immunity. In addition, the reduction suggests that widespread use of such a vaccine might help reduce the chance of epidemics, according to a statement on the research made public Friday by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the unit of the National

the new vaccine. Scientists involved in the project said a commerical vaccine might be produced in three to five years. ested and the Food and Drug Administration grants its approval.

Institutes of Health that has been

the major supporter of research on

In the tests, which involved 81 adult volunteers at two medical centers, those who received the experimental vaccine shed flu virus for less than a day. Subjects who received a conventional flu vaccine shed viruses for more than four days. Those who received the new vaccine shed 1,000 times fewer viruses than other volunteers.

The method by which the vaccine virus was prepared could per-haps be used in the future to quick-Authors of the report in The ly develop new vaccines to protect against newly arising forms of influenza virus.

Because the experimental vaccine could be given by nose drop, or even nasal spray, it might also prove more acceptable to the public than current vaccines.

# Vatican Bank Officials Said to Face Loan Inquiry

Sunday.

Sera of Milan and La Stampa of Turin, said the investigation involved a 1972 loan of 50 billion lire (\$85.7 million at the time) to Italmobiliare, a Milan holding company, from the Vatican bank, officialknown as the Institute for

They said Archbishop Marcinkus and the two top lay officials of the bank, Luigi Mennini and Pellegrino De Strobel, have been sent the Vatican bank. judicial letters warning of an inves-

papers said.

Vatican officials declined to comment on the newspaper reports, and Archbishop Marcinkus could not be reached for a reaction. The Milan magistrate could not be contacted for confirmation of the newspaper accounts.

The newspapers said the loan was made in Swiss francs and that the agreement was later amended to include a clause saying it had to be repaid in Swiss francs instead of loan was not reported.

jumped from 152 lire in 1972 to more than 500 lire in 1979, when the loan was due, Italmobiliare had to spend 160 billion lire to repay

tigation for possible wrongdoing. later agreement to repay in Swiss
The letters were sent to at least francs caused Italmobiliare to lose 20 people, including Carlo Pesenti, an excessive amount of money and

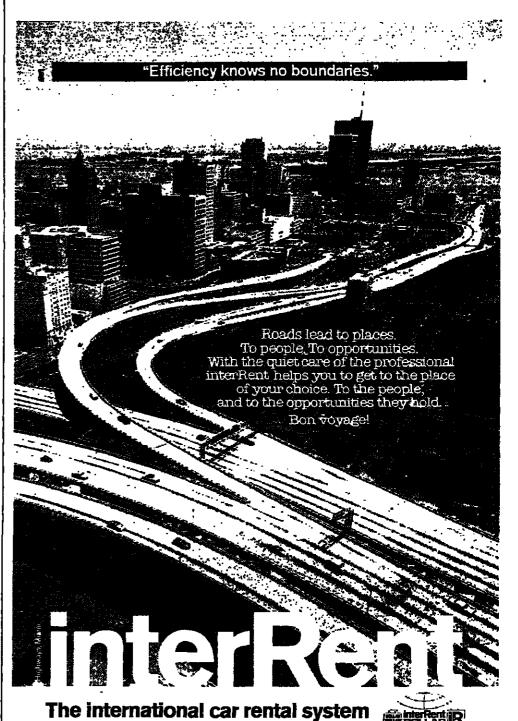
Archbishop Marcinkus, of Cicero. Illinois, and the other two Vatican bank officials were also investigated in 1982 in connection with the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano.

Banco Ambrosiano, once Italy's largest private bank, went bankthat money was lent to Panamanian financial houses in which the Banca Privata.

had an interest. Archbishop Marcinkus and the

Vatican have denied any wrongdo-Church sources have said that the Vatican has agreed to pay \$250 million to Banco Ambrosiano cred-

rupt in 1982 with bad debts of more ficial at the Vatican bank, and 25 than \$1.2 billion. A large part of others were indicted in 1982 in connection with the 1974 collapse of



#### president of Italmobiliare, the therefore may be illegal, the news-The Associated Press ROME - A prosecutor has notinewspapers said.

fied Archbishop Paul C. Marcinkus and two other Vatican bank officials that they are being investigated in connection with a loan that may have been improperly amended, Italian newspapers reported The newspapers, Corriere della

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lire. The interest rate on the initial Since the rate of the Swiss franc

The loan itself was legal. But the

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 6) Overseas Americans

In response to the report "Minimum Tax Sought on Americans Abroad" (March 23):

Since 1976 the U.S. Congress has vacillated on the taxation of Americans overseas to an inexcusable extent. It is difficult to believe that it is again seriously considering increasing the taxation of Americans overseas and/or (depending on whether the House or Senate bill is adopted) complicating the return

filing process for these taxpayers.

In fact, your description of the proposed alternative minimum tax on foreign-earned income is simplistic and misleading. I challenge any member of Congress to correctly complete an alternative minimum foreign tax credit calculation and carryover computation under the law already in existence.

would never dream of mistreating home-state constituents in this way, for fear of not being re-elected. Either they do not care what they do to Americans overseas or they think we do not care.

In this election year, overseas American voters should write our lawmakers to vigorously protest unfavorable changes in the U.S. tax laws affecting us. We should register and vote in large numbers so that we may show Congress that we as a truly reliable partner in the are a force to be reckoned with.

STEPHANIE H. SIMONARD, President, Association of Americans Resident Overseas. Paris.

Kelating to Japan

The opinion columns by Shinichiro Asao and William V. Kenne dy (March 2) are welcome contri-butions to the current debate on Japan's place in the alliance of democracies. They touch upon the growing pressure being put on Japan to play a more active political and military role in the alliance, combined with subconscious fear that an undue rearmament of Japan may bring about the revival of Japanese militarism.

The priority treatment accorded to defense in the Japanese budget should be well noted by Japan's critics of military underspending, as should be that country's exemplary aid record to states of prime security interest to the West. Mr. Asao's remarks on changes in the Japanese public's perception of its security needs are as reassuring as they are true. The growing public support for a greater security effort in Japan contrasts favorably with the spread of pitiful defeatism in West European societies.

The important question to which the West must honestly address it-

self now is whether it is ready to not seeking re-election. Yasuhiro accept Japan as a genuine and Nakasone and Ronald Reagan equal partner in an integrated secu- have both timed moves intended to rity alliance. Partnership implies score points within their own contrust and understanding, yet the stituencies, in obvious synchronipan is still viewed with deeply en- ternal political needs. trenched suspicions.

The undontedly tragic consebered. What is less easily remembered is that it was in part the West's ruthless trade war, in defense of allegedly legitimate interests in Asia, that drove Japan into reluctant alliance with Germany.

The situation in trade relations with Japan today is sadly reminis-cent of those times. The deepening trade friction, if unchecked, can easily develop into a trade war. More often than not, the argu-

a brazen negation of those very principles of free trade of which Westerners are self-appointed guardians. Even Japan's natural aspirations for economic leader-

puts our relations with Japan in jeopardy. What is needed above all is the sense of much greater vision on our part, if we are to win Japan Western alliance.

nese-American trade negotiations

JANUSZ MÓNDRY. Kenton, England. The level of cynicism in Japa-

is simple enough to understand but

difficult to swallow for those of us

prospect of of a fully rearmed Ja- zation with their counterpart's in-Thus Ronald Reagan got tough with the Japanese last summer and quences of Japanese militarism in took them before GATT in Geneva

the last war are still vividly remem- on a number of articles of trade, but was kind enough to wait until a week after elections being held then. During the campaign Mr. Nakasone could say that he was dealing with the Americans - and then be "shocked" at the American toughness a week after his position was confirmed in the elections. Now Mr. Nakasone is paying

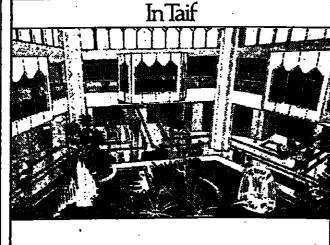
Mr. Reagan back in their game of back-scratching; he hopes to settle some headline-grabbing trade ments advanced against Japan are problem before (as he is cynical a brazen negation of those very enough to admit in public through his negotiators) the American presidential race gets "too hot."

Such international back-scratching between professional politiship in Asia are strongly resisted.

We call for a great political role for Japan, but it is precisely our der what they could do to actually described to a constant of the could do to actually described to a constant of the could do to actually described to actua cians, whose primary objective is to inability to respond with greater clean up Japanese-American trade sensitivity and understanding to Japan's political aspirations which real and primary objective.

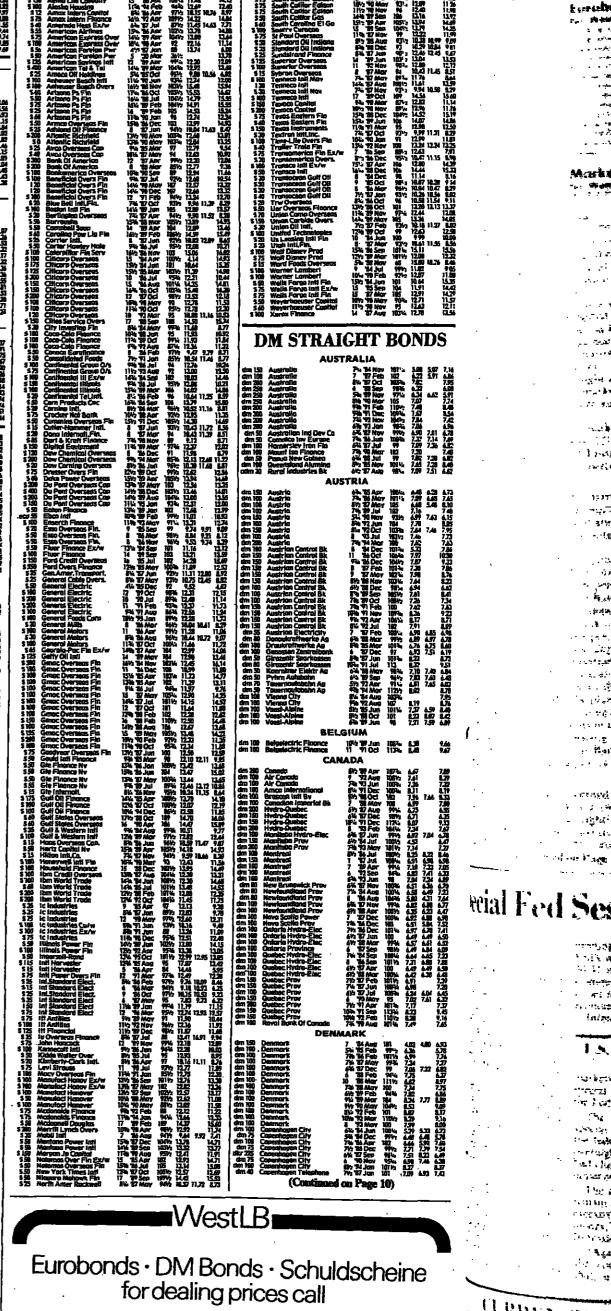
THOMAS LAIRD. Katmandu, Nepal.

**Overlapping Categories** In your editions of March 17-18 you reported that a recent California dragnet arrested 2,116 "fugitive suspects" of whom 39 were wanted for rape and 58 for sex offenses. Isn't rape a sex offense anymore? DAVID WARDEN.



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Marketmakers in Deutschmark Bonds West LB
Westdeutsche Landesbank

EUROSON

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Page 9



# Herald Eribune **BUSINESS/FINANCE**

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1984

### **International Markets Display Manic Moods**

By CARL GEWIRTZ

International Herald Tribune

ARIS — The international capital market turned manic last week, swinging in 24-to-48 hour periods from a bubbly optimism to a grumpy pessimism — almost in tune with the gyrations on the foreign exchange market. Orchestrating these changes in mood were the erratic move-ment of short-term U.S. interest rates, fueled no doubt by end of quarter bookkeeping pressures; the uncertainty about whether the Federal Reserve has finished tightening monetary policy or has only just begun to do so, and the troubling signs that the U.S.

business recovery may already be beginning to overheat.

The non-event of the week was the Fed's failure to increase its discount rate, which had been widely forecast. The stability of that rate helped spread considerable cheer.

The Fed's late Friday release of the minutes of its policy-

**Eurobond Yields** 

For Week Ended March 28 U.S.S le term, Int'l Inst. ... U.S.S long term, Ind. ... U.S.S medium term, Ind. ... Can.S medium term

Yen is term, int'l inst. \_\_\_\_ ECU short term \_\_\_\_\_ ECU medium term \_\_\_\_\_

Market Turnover

For Week Ended March 30 (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

7,574.0 5,550.0 2,024.0 14,950.8 12,529.2 2,421.6

9.75 %

ECU long term \_

making Open Market Committee did not help clarify whether the tightening is just beginning or already com-

But analysts took heart from the weeklong psychodrama about the impact on U.S. bank earnings if Argentina failed to pay overdue interest, seeing the imbroglio as yet another (in addition to U.S. domestic political considerations) constraint on the Fed's ability to let rates rise.

The real blow to market morale came from New York late Thursday, when the Treasury offer of 20-year bonds failed to attract the expected bids. The impact of

DM STRAIGHT BOX

sale, described by everyone as a disaster, was amplified because the rout was so unexpected. Through the midweek moments of optimism, investors remained on the sidelines - a decision amply validated by the renwed downturn in prices Friday.

The dollar issues, launched with alacrity when the market's

mood seemed favorable, were added to the already bulging inventory of traders. The Deutsche mark sector, bedeviled by the fluctuations in the foreign exchange market, which saw the dollar rise back to 2.60 DM, and the relatively low coupons on new issues, also failed to attract investors.

The Eurosterling market got caught in crosswinds enveloping the dollar sector, and the ECU market was saddled with the additional problem of a new issue carrying terms widely regarded

Four straight dollar bonds were marketed last week. Eurofima offered \$100 million of seven-year, 121/2-percent notes at a discount of 99½ which were quoted Friday at 98. Newfoundland sold \$75 million of seven-year, 13-percent notes and ended the week at a discount of 11/2 points.

The Austrian Postal Savings (Oesterreichische Postsparkasse).

guaranteed by Austria, fared much better because its \$75 million was for a shorter, five-year maturity. Bearing a coupon of 12¼ percent and priced at 99%, the notes ended the week quoted

On the back of the favorable response to the Austrian issue, Sweden late Friday launched \$200 million of five-year notes priced at par with a coupon of 12% percent.

In the floating rate market, Italy's Banca Nazionale del Lavoro. offered \$100 million of seven-year depository receipts priced at 4-point over the six-month interbank offered rate. But it traded at less almost the complete 80-basis-point commission at 99.25 as floaters with thin spreads remained unpopular.

The coming weeks should be important for the FRN market a test of whether the end-March fiscal-year closing of books in brings investors there b banks themselves are rumored to be planning big issues of FRNs.

The DM market, unable to overcome the downdrait from New York or the unfavorable movements in the exchange market, was not helped by the ungenerous pricing on the 100 million DM issue for the African Development Bank. The seven-year notes were priced at par bearing a coupon of 8 percent and ended the

The bank appeared more concerned to be seen borrowing at I better terms than South Africa (whose Electricity Supply Commission paid 8 percent for an eight-year issue last week) than in setting terms designed to win investor support.

The Escom notes, priced at 99½, ended the week quoted at (Continued on Page 11, (Col. 1)

**CURRENCY RATES** 

Official fixings for Amsterdom, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

Dollar Values

Equity.

1.181 Irish 6

0.0065 Inrocki stephni
2.1180 Kowolii dipor
0.7133 Nelov, flosefi
0.7135 Nelov, Evene
0.0712 Phil. peso
0.0712 Phil. peso
0.0714 Soudi riyal

Late interbank rates on March 30, excluding fees

\$ c D.M. F.F. ItL. Glar. B.F. 5.F. Yes 2.721 4.21 112.81 34.44 0.1814 — 5.51 135.46 130.15 y 2.6875 2.768.75 20.6833 6.6475 2.2956 18.17 — 24.66 21.88 1.482 — 3.737 11.5877 2.302.70 4.7135 76.885 3.1832 32.33 1.482 32.302.70 — 552.17 30.372 747.30 7.185 2.318.70 22.302.70 — 552.17 30.372 747.30 7.185 2.318.70 2.302.70 — 5.715 2.295 2.143 22.4225 2.143 22.424 2.1425 2.143 2.1424 2.1425 2.14

0.5976 2.2283 6.8615 1,385.82 2.5123 45.6313 1.8505 193.007 0.7377 2.75628 8.47232 1,722.67 3,1085 56.4877 2.2914 229.126

0.2925 2.293 7.502 14.0545 131.474 3.521

### Quaker Oil **Buys Back Its Shares**

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK - Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. has announced that it purchased 1,962,100 shares. or 8.9 percent, of its own common stock from the Reliance Financial Services Corp. for \$24 a share, or a total of \$47.1 million.

Reliance Financial Services is a mit of Reliance Group Holdings, a closely held insurance and financial conglomerate led by Saul P. Steinberg, a New York investor. James Fingeroth of Kekst & Co. the public relations firm for Reliance, confirmed the transaction Friday but would not elaborate.

Earlier this month, Reliance disclosed in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission that it had acquired the shares, beginning last June, for \$36.6 million, at prices ranging from \$17.75 to \$20.38 a share. At that time, it said it might seek to increase its holdings to 20 percent of Quaker State, a motor oil and automotive products company based in Oil City,

Pennsylvania. Bernard R. Henderson, a spokesman for Quaker State, said that the repurchase of stock meant "we've got that much less dividends to pay." By reducing the Quaker State shares outstanding to about 20 mil-lion, he added, "it makes each share a little more valuable and that's the logic to paying a little bit more than market price.

In recent years, Reliance has bought sizable stakes in several companies that seemed vulnerable to takeovers. On Thursday, for example, it disclosed its purchase of 6.3 percent of Walt Disney Productions for \$132.5 million.

John F. Kawa, a securities analyst for Dean Witter Reynolds, said that "in hindsight, it looks to me that Mr. Steinberg got exactly what he wanted — someone to take him out of his two-million-share posi-

U.S. Continues

Export Controls

New York Times Service

dent Ronald Reagan has signed an executive order continuing export control regulations that

otherwise were to lapse at mid-

night because of an impasse in

Congress over renewal of the

Mr. Reagan cited the Inter-

national Emergency Economic

Powers Act Friday as the basis

for his order. It is only the third

tion, which lets the president ban commercial and imancial

transactions in response to "un-

usual and extraordinary" for-

The first time was in 1980

during the Iranian hostage cri-

sis. The second was last fall,

when the Export Administra-

tion Act lapsed briefly because of disagreements in Congress.

The House and Senate have approved radically different bills

to renew that legislation.

Export Administration Act.

WASHINGTON - Presi-

#### **Growing Popularity of ECU Issues** per quarter betel 1981 First Quarter Second Quarter Third Quarter Fourth Quarter Total Worth 85 cents in U.S. currency 0.828 German Mark 1.15 French France 0.0885 British Pound 109 Italian Lira 0.286 Dutch Guilder 555 million 80 million 130 million 3.66 Belgian Francs Second Quarter Third Quarter 0.14 Luxembourg French Fourth Quarter Total 0.217 Danish Krone 0.00759 Irish Pound First Quarter Second Quarter Third Quarter Fourth Quarter Total

# ECU Is Success of the Marketplace

Chemical Acquisition Seen as Shift

Analysts said the move repre-

was to concentrate its consumer

activities in the New York region.

Walter V. Shipley, Chemical's chairman and chief executive offi-

cer, said, "This transaction is a ma-

jor step forward in our plans for

of building a nationwide consumer

nigh-overnead dranches and lai

phone numbers and the mails.

is seen as a way to circumvent fed-

branch outside their own states.

it brought in about 31/2 times more solicitation of deposits among its how the business was bid for."

viewed as the most efficient means the business.

nationwide consumer services."

it-card operation.

By Paul Lewis New York Times Service

PARIS —As bitter as the wrangling has become within the European Community, it has not stopped the organization's European Currency Unit, the cocktail of European currencies it creat ed just five years ago, from becoming the success of the international financial marketplace.

Through the collective activities of private bankers, business leaders and ordinary consumers, the Common Market governments' original dream of a common European currency is starting to be real-

The ECU, pronounced EH-cue, and derived from European Currency Unit as well as the name of an old French coin, remains an imaginary unit. You cannot jingle ECU coins in your pocket or fold an ECU bill in your wallet, although a prototype of an ECU coin has been minted. It is, rather, bundle of nine currencies, prorated on the basis of the economic significance of each country.

For members of the European Community, the currency unit provides a convenient vehicle for keeping their accounts and for establishing parities for their fixed-exchange rate monetary system. But for the private sector, buffeted by wide

fluctuations in currency values in recent years, the European Currency Unit has come to represent stability, a way of minimizing the risk of an investment in one country being wiped out by a change in another country's exchange rate.

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

has won the bid for the credit-card

business of Continental Illinois

Corp., representing a major shift in Chemical's consumer-banking strategy, at a cost of almost \$1

The agreement, announced by the banks on Friday, gives Chemi-cal almost 1.2 million card holders

and \$800 million in loans outstand-

ing on the cards. As a result, Chemical becomes the fourth- or fifth-

Chemical, the sixth-largest U.S.

banking company, previously ranked No. 21, with only 400,000

card holders. The price included

about \$800 million in loans out-

standing to holders of Continen-tal's Mastercard and Visa credit

cards, plus a premium of \$176 mil-

Not only was it the largest sale ever of a credit-card business, but at a premium of about \$160 a card,

in the United States.

NEW YORK - Chemical Bank

Thus, if a company in France, where the curren-

cy is relatively weak, borrows ECUs and later repays the loan in French francs, the debt will probably have been protected against big currency swings because the depreciation of the weaker currencies in the European Currency Unit will have offset the rise of the stronger ones.

Last year, companies, banks and international organizations borrowed 2.34 billion European Currency Units, making the units the third most popular "currency" on the international bond market after the dollar and the Deutsche mark. Since 1981, a total of 4.35 billion of ECU-denominated bonds have been sold internationally, according to Luxembourg Kredietbank.

More than 200 European banks now open accounts denominated in European Currency Units for their clients and participate in a clearing system for the units.

Yves Le Portez, head of the European Investment Bank, estimates that as many as 10 billion ECUs are on deposit in European money markets. Saint-Gobain, the big state-owned diversified French industrial group, pioneered the use of the units for invoicing between its foreign subsidiaries. while several other French and Italian companies have followed suit. Saint-Gobain has also just issued a nonvoting share denominated in the units on the Paris Bourse.

Last week, another Luxembourg bank, Crèdit Européen de Luxembourg, issued the first ECU credit card under the familiar Visa label. And within the next few months a group of

than ever had been paid for a cred- credit-card holders in Pennsylvania

sented a strategic change for Chembe extended to the nationwide base ical, whose stated policy in the past it is acquiring from Continental.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

and New Jersey, and that this program, called Chemvenience, could

The program also provides Chemi-cal's customers with checking ac-

Although the price was high, Chase Manhattan Corp. and First

# **Argentina Pact Averts Crisis**

### **But Bankers Term Process** 'Blackmail' of U.S. Banks

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune

PARIS -- In case anyone missed the first delivery, in August 1982, of the message that no major nation would be driven to repudiate its debt and that the Third World's debt would not be allowed to trigger an international banking crisis, it was retransmitted over the week-

Simultaneous announcements in Brasilia, Buenos Aires and Washington made clear that Argentina now has \$500 million to pay over-due interest to U.S. banks, thereby enabling those banks to continue carrying their Argentine loans at face value and to report stronger in first-quarter profits.

In the view of U.S. and European bankers, the drama last week

### SYNDICATED LOANS

had nothing to do with whether or not Argentina would pay up but rather whether Argentina would succeed in blackmailing the U.S.

U.S. banking regulations require banks to classify loans as "nonperforming" if interest payments are more than 90 days overdue. Such classification means the overdue interest cannot be assumed to be paid and thus must be subtracted from earnings, in this case, the first-quarter ended on Saturday. In addition, most banks would have to set aside provisions against nonperforming loans. U.S. banks hold the bulk of Ar-

gentina's \$25.5 billion of bank lebt, and estimates of the impact on first-quarter profits ranged from 10 percent to 40 percent. U.S. bankers therefore were under tremendous pressure to accommodate Argentina so that it would pay the overdue interest. Reports from Argentina had said

the government was requesting a rescheduling of 1982-84 debt into a new 10-year loan, with interest set at 1 point over the London inter-bank offered rate, while the banks seven-year extension, with interest set at 14 points over Libor.

Chicago Corp. were reported to have bid \$175 million each, or only The unspoken fear of banks is The credit card is increasingly \$1 million less than Chemical for that whatever concession they make to Argentina will be sought This led to speculation that business. It eliminates the need for Chemical had been favored by its rescheduling cost down to 1½ points over Libor or 1½ points over amounts of manpower. Instead, it been embarrassed if its arch rival in relies on relatively cheap toll-free Chicago had won the bid. Accordthe prime and, as the best performing to one investment banking ing of the ailing credits, would pre-syndicated credit. In addition to building loans, source, Goldman, Sachs, which banks have been using their credit- handled the transaction for Contisumably insist on a less onerous rate of interest than Argentina. card operations to solicit deposits nental, had phoned some bidders and other financial services. It thus suggesting they raise their offers.

Already Argentina would appear to have won a major concession by eral laws that do not allow banks to about such accusations, David G. having the cost of its loan tied only Taylor, Continental's vice chairto Libor. This would save it tens of Robert I. Lipp, one of Chemi-cal's three presidents, said Friday said: "We believe it's incumbent millions of dollars annually since the alternative pricing based on the that the bank had been testing the upon us to not discuss the details of prime rate is historically signifi-

In the meantime, Mexico and Venezuela have each agreed to pro-vide Argentina with \$100 million and Brazil and Colombia have each agreed to provide \$50 million to enable the government to pay its overdue interest. Argentina itself will draw \$100 million from its own reserves, a move it had been resisting, and the 11-bank advisory committee negotiating the rescheduling on behalf of all bank lenders has agreed to provide \$100 million.

Up to now, the banks had adamantly refused to lend Argentina the money to keep current unless it agreed to a new adjustment pro-gram approved by the International Monetary Fund.

Failure to come to agreement with the IMF has caused banks to withhold disbursing \$1.5 billion in loans already approved but contin-gent on an IMF-approved recovery

Once the agreement is signed with the IMF, the United States will provide a \$300-million loan. which will be used to repay Mexico. Venezuela, Brazil and Colombia. Argentina, meanwhile, has "reaf-firmed its intention to work toward an early agreement with the IMF,"
the U.S. Treasury announced.

In all, interest arrears are put at \$2.7 billion, of which about \$650 million is owed to U.S. banks. Payment of \$300 million would reduce the arrears to less than 90 days and would liberate the U.S. banks from having to classify their Argentine loans in their first-quarter reports.

Meanwhile, bankers now contend that U.S. supervisory authorities should get rid of their 90-day "It's idiotic," one European offi-

cial said, noting that the United States is the only country to have such a rigid classification procedure. "It simply puts the banks in the hands of their debtors."

In the syndicated loan market, Greece, as expected, was able to increase its loan to \$400 million from the \$350 million initially an-

Electricidade de Portugal is planning to raise \$100 million, half in U.S. dollars and half in Europewere insisting on no more than a an Currency Units. The seven-year credit is being structured as a loan placement facility whereby partici-pants are free to market their holdings as six-month notes to institutional investors at varying margins by all other debtors. Mexico, for over the interbank rate. This will of funds, a mere half point over the interbank rate plus front-end fees of % percent, than if it did a classic

A similar structure is being used by Merrill Lynch. It is marketing revolving underwriting facilities where bank underwriters stand ready to take whatever notes Merrill is unable to sell to investors, for four issuers. Kansas City Light & Power is selling \$200 million of four-year notes, L.M. Ericsson is (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

# Special Fed Session Agreed Not to Act on Rates

By Robert D. Hershey Jr. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve, although noting that a to set monetary targets in light of beliwether short-term interest rate had moved above the central bank's target range, has decided at a special meeting against acting to bring rates back down.

The decision by the 12-member Federal Open Market Committee, the Fed's senior policy-making body, seemed to confirm conjecture in the credit markets that the central bank has recently either caused, or accepted, somewhat higher interest rates.
The committee's special meeting

was conducted by telephone on March 20, less than a week before the regularly scheduled session last Monday and Tuesday. Details of the latest meeting have not been disclosed; there is usually

a six-week lapse before a report is sued on a meeting of the Open Market Committee. The occurrence of the March 20

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30-31 meeting. The Open Market Committee meets eight times a year economic conditions. Interest rates eased in the credit

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

markets after the minutes of the special meeting were released by

The report disclosed that the special meeting was called because the federal funds rate, the cost of overnight loans between banks, had climbed above 10 percent, the upper end of the Fed's target range. The committee "would need to

remain alert to the possibility of excessive growth in credit and money," the account of the March 20 session said.

"Against that background, it was the consensus of the committee that, in the short interval until the

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meeting was reported Friday in the regular Jan.

next scheduled meeting, pursuit of the degree of reserve restraint and associated reserve paths, consistent with the money and credit objectives set at the Jan. 30-31 meeting, should not be constrained by a Federal funds rate at or above the

> The Fed can exercise close control over the Federal funds rate by buying or selling government securities. Consequently, the rate is watched by analysts for chies to changes in credit policy and the outlook for interest rates in gener-

> A Fed spokesman said that no vote was taken at the telephone meeting, which he said was convened by the chairman, Paul A. Volcker, after the Fed funds rate had moved to about 10% percent

> The target range reaffirmed at the January meeting was 6 percent to 10 percent. Whether that range was changed at last week's meeting was not disclosed.

The minutes published Friday added little to public knowledge of the Fed's longer-term goals for monetary aggregates for 1984.

But Frank Morris, president of Boston Federal Reserve Bank, dissented from the January decision to set a range for growth in the M-1 basic money supply, which in-cludes cash and checking accounts, of 4 percent to 8 percent a year.

Other ranges also set in January were at 6 percent to 9 percent for both M-2, which also includes savings accounts, bank money-market accounts and some Eurodollar accounts, and for M-3, a still broader measure that includes certain large deposits at banks, repurchase agreements and money-market

Mr. Morris was reported to have said, as he has publicly on several occasions, that rather than set money-supply goals, the Fed should use "total domestic nonfinancial debt and total liquid as**U.S. Consumer Rates** Week Ended March 30

monitoring range set at that meet-8.03 1 Bank Money Market Accounts Bank Rate Monitor Index

> For the short run, the minutes showed, "all of the members indicated that they could support a policy directed toward maintaining essentially the existing degree of restraint on reserve positions."

> Some analysts said the market's reaction to the minutes, which sug-gested that the Fed had not initiated any tightening move, was pre-"It is probably wrong to inter-pret that the Fed did nothing," said

David Jones, chief economist at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., government securities dealers. "Essentially, at that meeting the

Fed made a passive tightening decision by putting greater emphasis on maintaining moderate reserve and money growth, and allowing interest rates to move higher." Interest rates fell throughout the

maturity range Friday, with the most pronounced drops in the shorter end. Prices of the Treasury's beliwether 30-year bond, due in 2013, rose by 10/32, to 96 10/32, to yield 12.47 percent. In the short-term end, the Treasury's six-month bill dropped 9 ba-

sis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, to 9.80 percent bid. Trading activity was very light. "Investors are still very cautious, and the economic data are still

strong," Mr. Jones said. He was referring to a Commerce Department report released earlier Friday, which showed that orders for all manufactured goods rose by 0.7 percent in February, the largest

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

Asked in a phone interview

March 30, 1984



# Republic of South Africa

U.S.\$ 75,000,000 U.S. Dollar Floating Rate Notes 1984/1989

Issue Price: 100 %

Dresdner Bank

Banque Paribas

Banque Nationale de Paris

Bayerische Vereinsbank

Crédit Commercial de France

Soditic (Jersey)

Wechsel-Bank

Berliner Handels- und

Frankfurter Bank

Crédit Lyonnais

Bayerische Hypotheken- und

Banque Indosuez

Bayerische Landesbank Girozen trale

Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de la Dresdner Bank AG

Dresdner Bank International -

Österreichische Länderbank

HIII Samuel & Co.

Kredietbank International Group

N. M. Rothschild & Sons

Nedbank

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.

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E Steriling; 1.2223 artsh & (a) Commercial fronc (b) Amounty needed to but Units of 100 (a) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 18,000 ALQ: not quoted; N.A.; not available.

**FR4** 

# Texaco Inc.

MISCELLANEOUS
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as a step in the acquisition of Getty Oil Company has acquired 31,805,088 common shares of

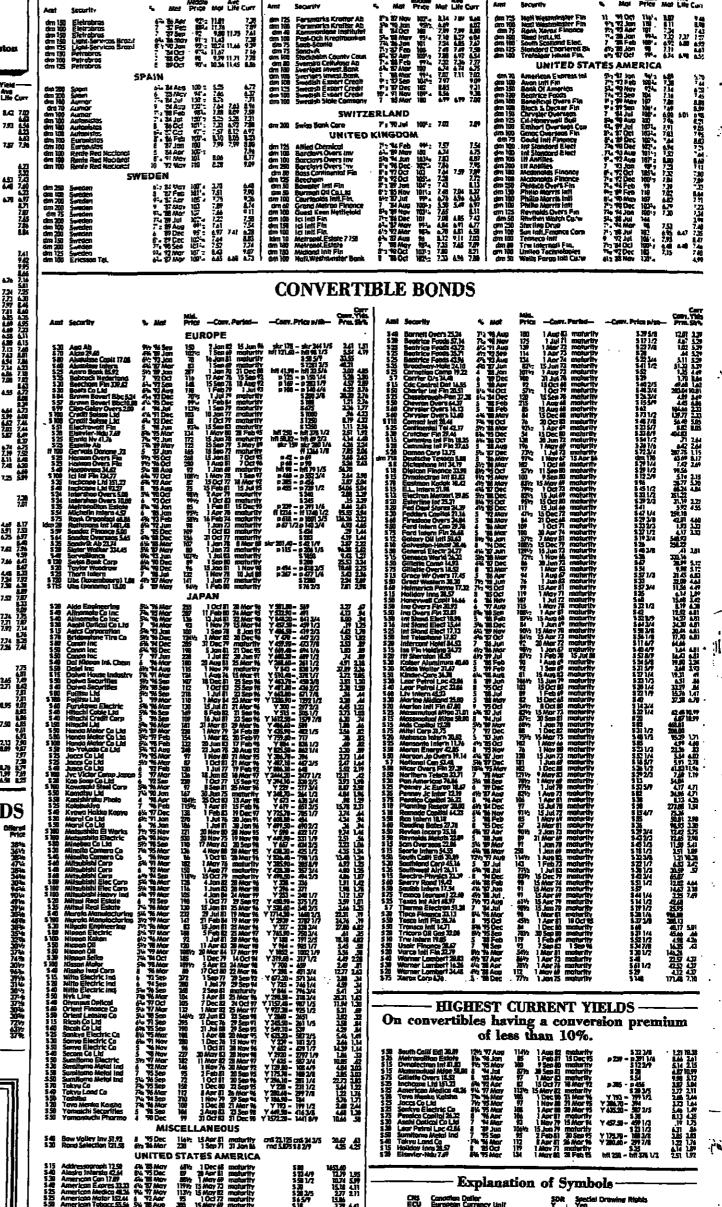
# **Getty Oil Company**

from the Trustee of

# The Sarah C. Getty Trust

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to the Trustee of The Sarah C. Getty Trust in this transaction.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.



Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending March 30, 1984

Ame

### **NEW EUROBOND ISSUES**

| issver                            | Amount<br>(millions) | Mat, | Соир. | Price | Yield<br>at<br>offer | Price<br>end<br>week | Terms  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------|-------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| FLOATING RATE NO                  | OTES                 |      |       |       |                      | •                    |  |
| Banca Nazionale del<br>Lavoro     | \$100                | 1991 | 1/4   | 100   | <u> </u>             | 99.20                | Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 514%. Commission 0.80%. In denominations of \$100,000.  |
| FIXED-COUPON                      |                      |      |       |       |                      | -                    |  |
| Eurofima                          | \$100                | 1991 | 121/2 | 991/2 | 12.61                | 98.00                | Noncettable.   |
| Newfoundland                      | \$75                 | 1991 | 13    | open  |                      | 98.50                | Noncollable. Price to be set April 6.  |
| Oesterreichische<br>Postsparkasse | \$75                 | 1989 | 12%   | 99%   | 12.32                | 98.00                | Noncollable.   |
| Sweden                            | \$200                | 1989 | 12%   | 100   | 12%                  |                      |  |
| African Development<br>Bank       | DM 100               | 1991 | 8     | 100   | 8                    | 98.00                | Noncollable.   |
| Ireland                           | £ 50                 | 1994 | 1136  | 100   | 11%                  | 97.88                | Noncollable.   |
| Caisse Nationale de<br>l'Energie  | C\$ 50,42            | 1993 | 13    | 100%  | 12.95                | 98.50                | Noncollable.   |
| Austria                           | ECU 100              | 1993 | 10%   | 99%   | 10.67                | _                    | Noncallable.   |
| Nordic Investment<br>Bank         | açu 50               | 1994 | 6     | 100   | 10.48                | 98.75                | Redeemable at 173% of face value at maturity.  |
| Electrolux                        | DFLS 60              | 1989 | 8     | 99.50 | 8.13                 |                      | Private placement.   |
| EQUITY-LINKED                     |                      |      |       |       |                      |                      |  |
| Ajinomoto                         | \$ 80                | 1999 | open  | 100   | _                    | 102.50               | Coupon indicated at 34%. First callable at 103 in 1989. Conventible at an anticipated 5% pressium. Terms to be set April 11.   |
| Nippon Sheet Glass                | \$ 25                | 1994 | open  | 100   | <b>-</b>             | 99.50                | Coupon indicated at 395%. Redeemable at 192½ in 1987. Convertible at an anticipated 5% premium. Terms to be set April 4.   |
| Ohbayashi-Gumi                    | \$ 50                | 1989 | 7%    | 100   | 7%                   | 94.25                | Each \$1,000 band with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of the company's shares at a 0.826% premium.   |
| Omron Tateisi<br>Electronics      | \$ 30                | 1989 | 6%    | 100   | 6%                   | 101.75               | Each \$5,000 bend with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of the company's shares of 2,390 year per share, representing a zero percent premium. Euchange rate set at 225,00 year per dollar. |
| Sumitomo Forestry                 | \$ 20                | 1999 | 3%    | 100   | 3%                   | 99.00                | Noncollable. Convertible at a 1.62% premium.   |
| Fsumuro Juntendo                  | DM 100               | 1989 | open  | 100 . | _                    | 100.75               | Coupon indicated at 31/1%. Callable at 101 in 1987.<br>Each 5,000-mark band with a 3-yr warrant and a 5-   |

# **Capital Markets Show Manic Moods**

981/2. The other recent issues were all trading at large discounts. the Inter-American Development Bank 74s of 1991 were quoted at 97%. Denmarks 75s of 1989 were quoted at 9814 while its 71/4s of 1994 traded at 974.

Bankers expect these issues will get a favorable jolt this week when terms are announced on New Zealand's 250 million DM public offer-ing and GMAC's 50 million DM private placement. The aggressively low coupons on these deals should make the languishing paper of the more generous older bonds

In the ECU market, Austria offered 100 million units of bearing a two-point discount. In the Canadi-

creased his stake in Occidental

Petroleum Corp. to 4.8 million

might buy more.

shares, or 5 percent, and that he

dock and Occidental's 85-year-old

notes carry a low coupon of 6 per-cent but are guaranteed to be re-Sheet Glass is offering \$25 million because of the more favorable tax Tateisi Electronics's \$30 million of

fered £50 million of 10-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 11% The notes were quoted at 101%. percent but ended the week at a

NEW YORK — David H. Murdock, a West Coast multimillion-ny until 1992. The only way the contract could be broken, Wall that he has in-

Street analysts said, would be for

Mr. Murdock or someone else to

buy the company.

preted the move Friday as a sign that a long-simmering behind-the-scenes dispute between Mr. Mur-vast financial resources at his com-

dies or becomes disabled, Mr. Mur- year of \$33. It was the day's most- the SEC.

Investor Lifts Occidental Stake, May Buy More

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — David H. Mur
N

might buy more.

Mr. Hammer, without referring controlling interest in Iowa Beef executive committee "and intends to anyone in particular, has said repeatedly that he would fight a sudded Mr. Hammer to buy in dental's affairs for the purpose of

dock and Occidental's 83-year-old chairman, Armand Hammer, might eventually touch off a fight for control of the big West Coast oil company.

Although there are said to be not want to disclose their holdings often take, because it is below the known to be particularly unhappy

oil company.

However, unless Mr. Hammer vanced \$3.50, to a new high for the level that requires a disclosure to that "there's only one opinion" at Occidental.

deemed at 173 percent of face value. Many investors prefer this capital gain, which produces the equivalent of an annual yield of 10.48 percent, to a higher coupon. In the warrant market, Ourron. In the warrant market, Ourron

five-year notes were well received The NIB notes were quoted at a and the coupon was set at 6% rather discount of 1½ points, well within than the 6½ percent initially inditie total 2 percent commission. cated Each \$5,000 note carries a The Coal and Steel notes, which are to be redeemed at 175 percent of price of 2,390 yen — zero premium face value, ended the week at 100%. over Friday's closing price on the In the sterling sector, Ireland of Osaka Exchange. The exchange rate was fixed at 225 yen per dollar.

Ohbayashi-Gumi did less well, fered 100 million units of bearing a coupon of 10% percent and priced an dollar sector France's Caisse and 199% to yield 10.66 percent. Critical of the terms were much too.

Nationale de l'Energie offered 50.4 pon because the outlook for the coupon of the coupon of 10% percent coupon of 10% percent and priced an dollar sector France's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent coupon of 10% percent and priced and dollar sector france's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent coupon of 10% percent and priced and dollar sector france's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent coupon of 10% percent and priced and dollar sector france's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent coupon of 10% percent and priced and dollar sector france's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent coupon of 10% percent and priced and dollar sector france's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent coupon of 10% percent and priced and dollar sector france's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent coupon of 10% percent and priced and dollar sector france's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent coupon of 10% percent and priced and dollar sector france's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent coupon of 10% percent and priced and dollar sector france's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent coupon of 10% percent and priced and dollar sector france's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent coupon of 10% percent and priced and dollar sector france's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent coupon of 10% percent and priced and priced and dollar sector france's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent coupon of 10% percent and priced and dollar sector france's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent coupon of 10% percent and priced and dollar sector france's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent and priced and priced and priced and dollar sector france's Caisse despite the higher 7% percent and priced and pric coupon of 10% percent and priced at 99% to yield 10.66 percent. Critics said the terms were much too night but lead manager Krediet-bank Luxembourgeoise noted that pon of 13 percent, the bonds were bank Luxembourgeoise noted that offered to-yield 12.96 percent but the bulk like of 1993 were offered to-yield 12.96 percent but the bonds were offe yielding 10.6 percent. The Austrian closed the week at a discount of 1% herbal medicines, is offering 100 the borrower, Reuters reported million DM of five-year notes carmonths — an odd maturity demonths — an odd maturity designed to accommodate its swap into Swiss francs.

In the equity linked market, Alignment's largest maker warrants, one which has a life of but banking sources said Lloyds three warrants, one which has a life of but banking sources said Lloyds.

Also marketed last week was 50 Alignment's largest maker. Also marketed last week was 50 Ajinomoto, Japan's largest maker three years and another having a Bank International will arrange a life of five years. Each warrant can \$50-r

building his stake in the company nearly three years ago. He accepted

Occidental stock in exchange for a

Until earlier this year, Mr. Mur-dock's interest in Occidental had

### 'Blackmail' Seen in Talks On Argentina

(Continued from Page 9) offering \$100 million of five-year paper, State Bank of India is seek-ing \$100 million for seven years and UBAF Ltd. is in the market for \$30 million for five years.

Interest paid ranges from Libor to about 10 basis points over Libor. But the key to determining the cost to the borrower, the underwriting fee, is kept confidential.

These instruments are aimed at corporate treasurers who have spare cash to invest and want something more than Libor (large bank deposits are paid only the bid rate, or % point below Libor) but assurance of no capital loss (which cannot be guaranteed in the float-

ing rate note market).
In the classic syndicated market, Alfa Romeo is seeking a loan of 40 million ECUs for five years. The loan is guaranteed by state-owned Finmeccanica and interest is set at 2 point over the interbank rate. Front-end fees total % percent.

Also from Italy, Isveimir is seeking \$100 million for seven years, offering to pay 1/2 point over the prime rate of U.S. banks.

India's Oil & Natural Gas Co. is looking to borrow \$400 million, di-vided between a syndicated credit and a floating rate note. Malaysia is also reported to be sounding out bids on terms for a similarly structured \$400-million loan.

In Thailand, Bangkok Bank is asking for bids on terms for marketing an FRN of up to \$100 million and Thai Oil Refinery Co. is also sounding out the market for

Irish finance officials are to meet bankers in London on Tuesday to formally renegotiate terms on a \$500-million, seven-year loan arranged last year. Interest on that loan was set at 1/2 point over Libor for the first three years and % point thereafter or 25 basis points over the prime rate with a cap of 125 basis points over the adjusted rate for 90-day certificates of deposit. Ireland wants to extend the maturity to nine years and lower the Libor spread by 1/2 point and cut the margin over the prime rate to five basis points and the cap to 90 basis

Initial reaction to the proposal was hostile and many borrowers, who would like to take advantage of the present easy terms to renegotiate more expensive outstanding loans, will be watching the out-come. In this category, bankers report, are Denmark, France and

■ New Zealand Railways

ment Bank. Like the previous ing \$80 million of 15-year bonds be used to buy 2,500 DM of shares. Absorbing New Zealand withhold-week's issue for the Coal and Steel convertible into common stock.

The bonds are expected to carry a quoted at 100%.

the value of Occidental, particularly in view of the current market environment for oil stocks."

He noted that he is a director of

dental's affairs for the purpose of achieving further enhancement in stockholder values."

# Holdout Added to Tension in Argentine Rescue

moved into New York banks by 5

Danger of failure at the 11th hour was real. "It was hanging by a its own reserves. But if Lloyds had

The bankers involved in handling the transaction compared its have had to have been returned difficulty and its suspense with that of the Iranian situation in January
Tension was high. Among the 1981, when banks had to carry out a politically sensitive and complex failure to respond reflected politically sensitive and complex failure to respond ref lease of 52 Americans who had

of five U.S. and six foreign banks, na. which represent the hundreds of rescue to succeed, each of the advi-

group's \$100-million commitment. The rest of the package was asbia and Brazil had promised a total of \$300 million and Argentina said it would put up \$100 million from

ment would have fallen apart and the money already received would Monday.

financial arrangement for the re- cal sensitivities. Lloyds was the ments, would pay their money into

member of the advisory committee known as the Malvinas in Argenti-

might have hesitated is because of interest payments also had to be the comparatively low interest rate disbursed to about 140 U.S. banks the banks were to receive. The involved in the transaction that had banks agreed to charge Argentina to close their books on the quarter's clear whether the \$500-million inpoint more than what the banks end, March 31. themselves must pay for dollar de-

posits at their London branches. bankers in New York, Lloyds in- al cables and relied instead on open formed the banks that it would take

At 3 P.M. Friday, the big New York banks' operations people were told something might happen. Exactly what had to be done was not evident until about 5 P.M.

only British bank among the 11 and a special account at the Federal been held hostage by Iran.

Monday is "Malvinas Day" in ArReserve Bank of New York. Once
In the case of Argentina, the rescue would have foundered without

Monday is "Malvinas Day" in Argentina Day" in Argentina that was done, the Fed was expectdue to shift the entire amount into

cleverer than the market just to

minimize exchange risks."

collect \$500 million from banks Another reason that Lloyds around the world. And, in this case,

Because of the swiftness with which the banks had to operate. At about 6 P.M., according to they were not able to use traditionphone lines. But for security purposes, they had to use identical secret codes, about four paragraphs long. These codes were passed from bank to bank, like an international whispering game. And the recipient banks were insisting that the word-

ing be exact.
"It was very very frustrating,"
Michael Urkowitz, senior vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank, said. "People stumbled over words. No one would accept any variation. It stretched the process over hours, when it could have been done in half an hour."

Because of the Argentine crisis, the New York banks' accounts were cleared about 1:45 A.M. Saturday, rather than at 6:30 P.M. Friday, as on an ordinary day. And, as usual, it took about another hour for the operations depart-

chines, straighten up and go home. When the job was done, the demand for taxis in the Wall Street area was so great that the city's few radio cabs on the streets at that hour could not handle it.

| HORES HOLES.  | minimize Cachange 11323.  |   |
|---|---|---|
| Borrowers in countries with weak currencies, such as France and Italy, are particularly attracted by the unit because they believe the repayment cost will be less than if they borrowed abroad in a single strong currency, such as the dollar or the Deutsche mark. Moreover, | The growing popularity of the unit means that banks and corporations are acquiring increasing quantities of ECU assets that they can now trade with each other, without unbundling them into component national currencies. | Rediction   Indices   March 28  |
| the interest rate on units, which is<br>an average of the going rate on the<br>units' constitutent currencies, is<br>typically less than on dollars or in   | Treasury Bills  | int'i inst. F Lux medium term   101.477   F Lux medium term   100.672   Int'i inst, Yen long term   194.534   ECU short term   99.609   ECU long term   101.408 |
| their own money market.   | Oue Bid Ask Yid<br>4-5 . 9.12 9.04 9.17<br>4-12 9.19 9.11 9.26  | . ADVERTISEMENT   |
| Conversely, buyers of ECU-de-   | 4-12 9,19 9,11 9,26<br>4-19 9,43 9,37 9,54<br>4-26 9,21 9,17 9,25   | CANADIAN DACIEIC  |

GAMADIAN PAGIFIC ENTERPRISES LIMITED

(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that The Annual Report 1983 of Canadian Pa-cific Enterprises Limited will be available in Ámsterdam at Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,

> AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, March 27, 1984.

#### By Robert A. Bennett New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Hundreds banks around the world that have of millions of dollars had already lent money to Argentina. For the

P.M. Friday but it remained un-sory committee banks was required ternational rescue operation for Argentina was going to succeed because there was a holdout, sured, Mexico, Venezuela, Colom-Lloyds Bank of London still had not said it would take part.

thread," a high official of a major refused to come through, the agree-New York bank said.

Lloyds' participation. Lloyds is a ain over the Falkland Islands, an account at Citibank.

**ECU Is Success of the Marketplace** Private borrowers started issuing are more likely to maintain a stable French banks plans to issue the bonds written in the units three purchasing power than with many first currency unit-denominated years ago because they offered pro-individual currencies. rection against fluctuations in currency values. Eight of the nine component currencies are locked together in the European Monetary bank said. "Neither wants to be

System, although the British pound

floats freely.

tangible, cash-like form. An American tourist in Europe with ECU traveler's checks would have a more stable form of payment than dollar bills or dollar traveler's checks. If the dollar is rising, there would be less gain, but if it falls, the losses in terms of local they borrowed abroad in a single strong currency, such as the dollar or the Deutsche mark. Moreover,

first currency unit-denominated

traveler's checks in conjunction with American Express. Thus, the ECU will be transformed into a

currencies would be smaller too. Hotels, restaurants, gas stations and other outlets that accept the traveler's checks will hand over change in whatever the local currency value of the ECU is that day. Christopher Johnson, economic

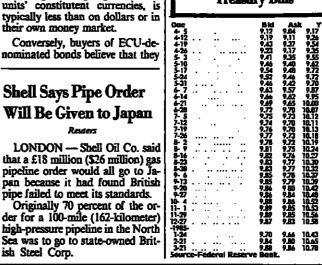
adviser to Lloyds Bank in London, said, "It used to be standard wisdom among bankers that the ad-vance of the ECU into the private sector would need to await a lead from the Common Market commission and governments. Now it seems the ECU has attractions for the private sector in its own right." Professor Robert Triffin, an

American monetary expert who

### Shell Says Pipe Order Will Be Given to Japan

LONDON -- Shell Oil Co. said teaches at Belgium's Louvain Uni-that a £18 million (\$26 million) gas versity, said, "History teaches that pipeline order would all go to Jathe most crucial reforms of the in- pan because it had found British ternational monetary system have pipe failed to meet its standards. almost always been determined by the private sector of the economy der for a 100-mile (162-kilometer)

rather than by governments and high-pressure pipeline in the North their bureaucrats — and that's Sea was to go to state-owned Britwhat's happening with the ECU." ish Steel Corp.



All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

### 275,000 Ordinary Shares



Venlo, the Netherlands

a new venture in digital optical recording technology

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.

Cazenove & Co.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Banque Indosuez

EMPLOYER LOCAT.

Pictet International Limited

Bank Brussel Lambert N.V. Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.

L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin international

CONTACT

Roy Webb, Jonathan Wine Int'l List., 178 Bishousezie, London 68:24 ALY

178 Histopsyste, London 6024 41X. Tol.: 523 1256.

Source

24-3-84

Financial Times

SALARY

POSITION

INTERNATIONAL

### **American Exchange Options** For the Week Ending March 30, 1984

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MANAGER

# Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Max Ferrero in Paris.

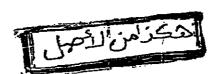
QUALIFICATIONS

|  | 1   | 1  | ſ                              | 1  |   | Į.               |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------|--|---|------------------|
| CONTROLLER<br>FINANCE<br>pour l'Europe |   | Construction<br>necessipat                                 | Paris<br>La<br>Didense         | 30 auc; Aug., Fr.; dui école sau de<br>gastion (BEC, ESSE, Sop. de Ca., CPA, CA); 3<br>a 5 auc sup. cabinet int'i d'amit.          | Ref. HT 38283, Rodolph Van Baesfeldt,<br>TEG, 18 Place Hend-Bargson,<br>T5868 Paris.                      | LRT<br>22-3-84   |
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# Christie Hefner Brings a New Style to Playboy

By Sandra Salmans New York Times Service

CHICAGO - Seventeen hundred miles and more than 40 degrees separate the snowbelt headquarters here of Playboy Enterprises from the Beverly Hills home of its founder, Hugh Hefner. But the distance is actually greater.

At Playboy Mansion West, Mr. Heiner lounges in silk pajamas and philosophizes about sex. In Chicago, his daughter, Christie Hefner, wears high-necked blouses and talks about focus groups and tar-geting and an "R&D retrenchment phase" for the clubs.

Such by-the-book management certainly wasn't inherited from Miss Hefner's father. Inspired by the vision that led him to create Playboy magazine 30 years ago, Mr. Hefner assembled an empire. held together by the glittering Play-boy name and the ubiquitous rab-

In the second quarter of its 1984 fiscal year, which ends June 30, Playboy reported profit from continning operations of \$1.2 million - its first quarterly profit in more than two years --- on sales of \$51.8

The black ink was due mainly to a spurt in magazine sales, but the company will report a profit for the year, according to Miss Hefner, named chief operating officer last

ever, is sadly diminished from Mr. Hefner's heyday. Its revenue has been halved from its 1981 peak of \$388.8 million. The company has \$40 million of pretax profit in 1981 lost its most lucrative business, the —and in Atlantic City.

reduced by nearly \$71 million in losses in the past two fiscal years. cludes Playboy Channel, a pay-caole counterpart of the magazine.

to be a success," said Daniel Lee,

an analyst with Drexel Burnham. This June, Marvin Huston and Steve Silverstein, executive vice president and chief financial officer. respectively, will leave the company. Both say they are departing on good terms.

That is not the case with Paul Klein, the president of Playboy Cable Network, who is leaving after disagreements with Mr. Hefner. How much credit Miss Hefner

should be given for Playboy's apparent recovery is uncertain. Mr. Hefner has lowered his profile, but it is unclear how much he lets his daughter decide. "I think nothing," said Mr. Klein. "I think she thinks she de-

cides, but then her father calls her up." Hugh Hefner "doesn't let her touch the magazine," Mr. Klein added, "and he told me never to let her touch the programs."

Mr. Hefner denied that he has tried to limit Christie's role. "She is running the company these days.

he said. It has never been necessary to overrule her, he added, because our views and values are very sim-

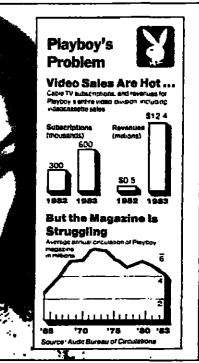
For her part, Miss Hefner, heir-ess to the Playboy empire, maintains: "I bring recommendations to him for acquisitions, divestitures, the club concept."

For the past five years, those

recommendations have usually been summed up in a word: self. Undoubtedly the most painful divestitures have been the forced sale of Playboy's gambling operations in Britain — which accounted for

Playboy sold its British assets in 1982, after authorities refused to magazine, is struggling to restore renew the company's casino li-circulation and advertising sales. censes because it had violated gam-The company's coffers have been ing law. Last March, for similar reasons, Playboy agreed to sell its 46-percent interest in the Playboy Playboy's biggest hopes are hotel-Casino in Atlantic City to its partner, the Pritzker family's Elsipartner, the Pritzker

They need the Playboy Channel Playboy could no longer cover up in fiscal 1982, was slashed to \$18.5



Christie Hefner, Playboy's chief operating officer.

objective was to stop the dike from spilling water," said Mr. Silver-

Among the properties to go un-der the hammer were a book publishing company, a limousine company and several real estate properties, including the Playboy Building on Michigan Avenue here - the company now leases its headquarters — and its New York flagship Playboy Club on 59th

Mr. Silverstein also has unloaded the two resort hotels, Great Gorge in New Jersey and Lake Geneva in Wisconsin, whose extraordinary development costs led Mr. Hefner to take the company public in 1971.

Playboy Enterprises has been With the loss of the lucrative tightening its belt, too. Corporate

its problems elsewhere. "Our main million last year - an acceptable figure, perhaps, for a company with \$193.7 million in revenue last year. but steep for a company with a \$17.5 million loss. The biggest single item in the budget is the \$3.7 million to support the \$1-acre estate of Playboy Mansion West, but the company contends that it is a

> "You're talking about a unique promotional tool," said Mr. Hus-ton. "For the publicity it generates, it's worth it." The mansion is also used for some videotaping and photography.

The video business, with 670,000 subscribers, lost \$2.3 million on revenue of \$12.4 million last year, but has recently become profitable. according to Miss Hefner. Apart from the magazine, the only other London gambling operations, overhead, which was \$23.7 million area of Playboy to report a profit was its product licensing division.

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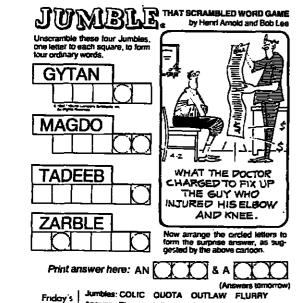
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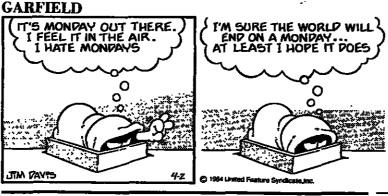
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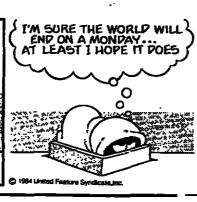
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By Whitley Strieber and James W. Kunetka. 374 pp. \$15.95.

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 521 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10175. Reviewed by Ben Bova

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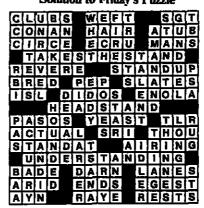
Whitley Strieber is the author of horror stones such as "The Wolfen" and "The Hunger." James W. Kunetka has written nonfiction books such as "City of Fire: Los Alamos and the Atomic Age" and "Oppenheimer: The Years of Risk." In "Warday" they have combined their talents to tell a horror story that might happen someday, the tale of what the United States would be like after a nuclear war.

This is no ordinary "nuclear holocaust" book, nor is it the usual science fiction version of how the world will be after Armageddon. It is neither a conventional disaster novel nor a horror tale. In flat, unemotional prose, "Warday" describes the aftermath of nuclear battle. The missile exchange of the novel is only a little war, a 20-minute rain of destruction on Oct. 28, 1988. Only three American and three Soviet cities are destroyed, together with both na-tions' fields of missile silos.

Far from Armageddon. But enough to snuff out the existence of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The lands are still there. Most of the cities remain intact. The people live on — most of them. But the fabric of life that we take so much for granted is gone, destroyed as thoroughly as the ancient Roman Empire was destroyed by the Goths.

In the brief war Washington is obliterated by six missile-delivered hydrogen bombs in the 9-megaton to 10-megaton range. Nothing is left except a glassy crater glowing with radioactivity. San Antonio is similarly vaporized, for reasons that one suspects have more to do with the authors' contrivance than Soviet strategy.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



New York City is almost spared, because the missiles are slightly off-target: They hit Brooklyn and Queens but do not be an analysis of the start of lyn and Queens but do not blow away Manhattan. Nevertheless, New York City dies, partly from self-destruction, partly from the unforeseen aftermath of this "light" nuclear attack.

A few million people are killed invested.

A few million people are killed instantly by the bombs. More die later, of course, from radiation. But many millions more perish because the intricate electronic infrastructure of modern society is blown away by high-altitude nuclear explosions that drenched North America with EMP - electromagnetic pulses knocking out telephones, radios, televisions. computers, automobile ignitions, kitchen appliances and all other electronic components. from sea to shining sea. Bank deposits vanish: communication ceases to exist, all the vital nervous system of a modern society is destroyed in the flash of a second.

Nearly five years after Warday, Strieber and Kunetka set out on a journey across the United States to see what has happened to the people and their land. The book is essentially their journal of the trip, complete with interviews with people, some fictional, others quite real What they find is that the United States no longer exists in any identifiable form. There is no national government; state governments are the highest form of organization remaining. Radioactive fallout and contamination are still problems. Influenza and other diseases have decimated those who survived the bombs.

Crops and livestock have been wiped out by radioactivity and disease, causing widespread starvation across most of the land. California luckier than most regions, has become a virtual police state in its frantic efforts to keep sick and starving "atomic Okies" out of its territory. Great Britain and Japan control most of the world, including the United States. Why write such a book? Clearly the authors

are trying to warn us, to show us that even a small nuclear war can have catastrophic consequences. But the very fact that the authors have survived" this disaster, that Americans are rebuilding despite the pain and death and losses they have suffered, takes some of the sting out of this cautionary tale. Life goes on, not as grandly as it once did, but we, the people, endure. The last lines of the book are by novelist

Strieber, after he has returned home from his

"I lie down, drawing the sheet up around my chin. . . . Music comes to me, an unknown in the melody, and an image of my son rises in mys mind. I want to allow myself to have hope for

him and his generation.

"If only we have gained wisdom from the fire. If only we can accept how alike we are, one And that is why the book was written. For the leir children, in the horse that the and another."

their children, in the hope that they will never have to face the rigors of surviving even the smallest nuclear war.

Ben Bova, whose most recent novel is "Orion," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

### **BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

South had a choice.

Some would double to show strength, and follow with a heart bid. Some would bid three clubs, with the understanding that this cue-bid shows positive values with heart length.

South was content with a ton spade. simple three-heart bid, because The choice was between \$13866 the partnership had not had the partnership had not had time to discuss the situation. This might have ended the proceedings have Negret have to ceedings, but North chose to small singleton the finesse was bid again and four hearts became the contract.

and continued the suit, the de- trous failure. clarer's task would have been easy. She would have lost just two diamonds and a trump. But West led a club, since her consider. If East's distribution

partner had doubled North's bid of four clubs.

O N the diagramed deal, the Now the problem of avoiding a club loser and handling took advantage of a revealing the diamonds became more bid by an opponent. Two no acute. It was obviously right to trump over one spade showed take the chib ace and attempt length in both minor suits, and to draw trumps. If these had broken the contract would have been a laydown; but it was no surprise to find that

West held a trump trick. It was now vital to score four spade tricks. East was marked on the bidding with ten or eleven minor-suit cards, which left her with a singleton or double-

necessary. But if she held a singleton or doubleton jack. If West had led diamonds the finesse would be a disas-

> On simple percentages the finesse was indicated, and there was another factor to

EASTERN CONFERENCE

was five-five in the minor suits she might have hesitated to bic two no-trump, vulnerable. Bu

ten, resigning herself to defeatif East produced the jack. Bu the decision was right, and dummy's spades provided two discards to bring home the



### **SPORTS BRIEFS**

Gomez Wins WBC Featherweight Title SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (UPI) - Wilfredo Gomez won his second world

sAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (UPI) — wittredo cromez won his second world championship, pummeling Juan Laporte to win the World Boxing Council featherweight title in a 12-round unanimous decision Saturday night.

Gomez, the former WBC superbantamweight champion, dominated the fight with a continuous barrage of punches to Laporte's face and lower body. It was Gomez's second try for the WBC featherweight title. He was defeated by the late Salvador Sanchez of Mexico in August 1981. Gomez gave up his superbantamweight title to concentrate on fighting as a featherweight.

It was Laporte's third defense of the title, which he won Sept. 15, 1983.

Gomez raised his record to 41-1 with 40 knockouts; Laporte dropped to 24-5 with 13 knockouts.

S. Korean Retains Light Flyweight Title PUSAN, South Korea (AP) — Chang Chong Ku of South Korea retained the World Boxing Council light flyweight championship with a 12-round unanimious decision over Sot Chitalada of a Thailand Saturday.

It was Chang's third defense of the title, which he won in March 1983. He improved his record to 24-1; Sot fell to 17-2. Swale Defeats Favorite in Florida Derby

HALLANDALE, Florida (AP) - Swale took the lead on the second turn and held off favored Dr. Carter down the stretch to win the Florida Derby by threequarters of a length Saturday at Gulfstream Park.

The victory was the second in three starts as a 3-year-old for Swale, a son of Seattle Slew. Dr. Carter, the 3-5 favorite, finished seven lengths in front of Darn That Alarm. Rexson's Hope was fourth in the field of nine.

Couples 3d-Round Leader in Florida Golf

PONTE VEDRA, Florida (UPI) — Fred Couples recovered from a slow start with three birdies in four holes on the back nine Saturday to maintain his two-stroke lead through the third round of the Tournament Players Championship. Couples posted a 1-under-par 71 for a three-day total of 206. Seve Ballesteros of Spain, with a 70 on Saturday, was at 208, and Tom Watson, with a second straight 67, was third at 209. Couples began the third round two strokes ahead of Jim Thorpe, the first-round leader. Thorpe shot a third-round 78 to drop off the pace with a 215.

USFL Takes on Support of Chicago Blitz

CHICAGO (AP) — The United States Football League has taken over financial support of the Chicago Blitz. Chet Simmons, the USFL commissioner, said he would issue a statement this week. The team is owned by Dr. James Hoffman, a Milwaukee heart surgeon, who

has been trying to sell the 1-5 Blitz.

ABC provided 518 million for the USFL's first two years. It is on the last year of its contract with the league. The contract allows the network to cancel or receive a rebate if the USFL does not have a team in one of the three largest markets - New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

### NHL Standings

BASEBALL
American Leesse
BALTIMORE—Purchased Floyd Raylard,
catcher-infielder, from St. Louis; sent Ray-ford and Al Pardo, catcher, to Rochester of the

League.
CLEVELAND—Sent Bud Anderson and Steve Farr, pitchers, to Malne of the International League.

DETROIT—Cut Howard Bolley and John

DETROIT—Cut Howard Bolley and John Martin, plichers.

NEW YORK—Traded Groig Nettigs, third baseman, to San Diego for Dennis Rasmussen, plicher, and a player to be named later. Sold Juan Espina, Carther, to Cleveland, Optioned Clay Christiansen, plicher, to Columbus of the International League, Placed Mike Armstrong, plicher, on the 15-day disabled fiel.

itsi.

KANSAS CITY—Traded Derek Batethe, pilicher, and Don Werner, catcher, to the Chicoso Cubs for Alon Harseshelmer, pitcher, and a pierer to be normal later, OAKLAND—Acquired Ston Boderick, ourfielder, from the Chicoso Cubs to complete the trade for Tim Staddard. Placed Mike Narris and Rick Langford, pitchers, on the disobled list.

list.

SEATTLE—Assigned Gene Nelson, nifcher, and Harad Revnolds, Infielder, In its minor
league training camp.

National League

ATLANTA—Optioned Brod Karnminsk,
outfielder, to Richmond of the International
League, Piaced Randy Johnson, Infielder, on
the 15-day disabled list.

Philadelphia & New Jersey 2 (Sinisale 2

(29), Clarke (17), Prosp (39), Ron Sutter (19), Sittler (27); Higgins (19), Verbeek (20)1, Winnipeg 2, St. Louis 1 (Howerchuk (37), Douglas (7); Mullen (41)), Minnesolo 3, Vancouver 3 (Braten (28), Roberts (8), Maxwell (17); Tanti (45), Halward (7), Sundstrom (38)).

Saturday's Results

Boston 2, Montreol 1 (Bourque (31), K.
Crowder (24); McPhee (51), \*\*Detroit \*\*Altiwauk Chicoso 4, Detroit 2 (Sutter 2 (20), Lysiak (16), Second (3); Duscov (33), Augry (41), Atlanta (16), Second (3); Duscov (33), Augry (41), Chicoso Horiford S, N.Y. Ronsers 3 (Neurisid 2 (27), Siltanen (15), Francis (23), Tippett (4); Pave-lich 2 (29), Hedbars (32)). Quebec 4, Buffalo 1 (McKegney 2 (24), Gou-let (56), Hunter (24); Andreychuk (381), N.Y. Islanders 2, Washington 1 (B. Sutter (33), Bossy 2 (51); Biomevist (1)).

Taronto 6. St. Louis 4 (Korn (12), McCourt 120). Martin 2 (13), Anderson (37), Dericao (48): Ramage (15), Patterson (28), Wicken-heiser (12), Anderson (7)).

Transition

CINCINNATI—Acquired Charlle Nait, pitcher, from Detroit in exchange for outfield-er Dollas Williams; astrone Nail to Wichita of the American Acquired Continued Con-

er Dallas W.Illiams; astioned Nail to Wichite of the American Association. Optioned Charlie Puleo, pitcher, and assigned Wayne Krenchicki. Infletierr, to Wichila.

MONTREAL—Actuired Max Venable, outfielder, from Son Francisco as the player to be named later in the All Oliver trade; assigned Venable to indianapolis of the American Association. Acquired Andy McGattigan, pitcher. San Francisco for a player to be named later or cash.

er, san Francisco for a payer to be named later or cosh, NEW YORK—Assigned Brian Gilles, second baseman, Brent Golf and Tom Garmen, pitchers, and Rusty Tillman, outfielder, to list mater league complex. PHILADELPHIA—Assigned Marry Byshrom, pitcher, to Partiand of the Pacific Cossi League and Jee Cipellani, catcher, and Sleve Firevold, pitcher, to fits mitter league complex.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES—Released Gene Tenace, cylcher, Jeff Zoske and Jim Winn, pitchers, and Rupper! Janes, auffielder, As-slaned Jim Kaat, pitcher, and Kelly Paris,

Infielder, to its minor league comp.
ST.LOUIS—Assigned Steve Baker and Kurt
Kepshire, inchess, to Louisville of the American
Association.
BASKETBALL

KANSAS CITY—Signed Dave Robisch. cen-

FOOTBALL

N.Y. GIANTS—Traded Brian Kelley, time-backer, to San Diego for an undisclosed 1984

Calgary 10, Minnesoto 3 (Wilson (2), Elor anto (5), Hunter 2 (4), Moctanis (11), Tombel and (15), Kramm (11), Kanravd (1), Quinn (19), Bazek (10); Maxwell 2 (19), Plett (15)).

Edmanton 4, Los Anseles 3 (Caffer 2 (40), Golden State 22 (20), Summanen (1), Sherven (1); Nichalls (41), Dianne (39), Taylor (20)).

Division

W L Pct. GB

56 19 .747 —

47 26 .449 71/2

43 31 .581 12½

40 34 .541 15½

32 43 .427 24

Central Division

44 31 587 —

44 31 587 —

25 41 .461 99;

26 47 .356 17

Seattle 124, San Antonio 106 (Williams 2 Wood, Chambers 20: Milichell, Jones 17, Ro erts 157. Konses City 105, Utch 103 (Theus 22, Johnson 19; Danfley 30, Griffith 28). Philadelphia 111, Chicago 194 (Molone 2 Toney 27: Dollay 25, Greanwood 24). SAN DIEGO—Named Daup Shivety assistant coach, Traded Laule Kelcher, nase tack-te, to San Francisco for 8th- and 12th-round selections in the 1984 draft.

United States Football League
LEAGUE—Named Steven E. Ehrhart executive director.



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NORTH • A K Q 105 • 63

**NBA Standings** Pridery's Resolts
Boston 165. Alfordo 96 (Blird 19. McHate 17
Wilkins 21, Roundfield 19).
Philodelphia 118, Dallas 118 (Erving 29, Millione, Toney 24; Aguirre 26, Blockman 22)

Washington 107, New York 77 (Majone 1 - - - Johnson 16; Cartwright 20, Rabinson 15). Indiano 90, Cleveland 87 (Kelloss 24, Cort. 19; Free 24, Robinson 21). Alifwoukee 119, Chicago 86 (Pressey 2).

Johnson 18; Woolridge 20, Wiggins 18). Denver 145, Son Antonio 136 (English 1 Vandeweghe 30; Mitchell 33, Gervin 19). San Dieso 124 Golden State 112 (Cummint 25, Nixon 19; Short 26, Carrell, Floyd 17).

Saturday's Results Scientiay's Results
Boston 107, New Jersey 98 (Porish 30. Bli
21; Williams 19, Richardson, Cook 131.
Defroit 107, Milwaukse 105 (Laimbeer 7.:
Trigucka 26: Johnson 25, Bridgeman 231... indiana 120, Cleveland 119, OT (Stipanovic 23, Carter 21; Shelton 33, Robinson 26). Atlanta 109, New York 166 (Roundfield 2 ). Wilkins 21; King 36, Cartwright 73).

Portland 10th Houston 102 (Carr 22, Thomson 18; Llayd 21, Sampson 191.

Les Angeles 119, Phoenix 97 (Abdul-Johbx 22, Worthy 22; Davis 17, Nance 16).

Schirdey's Results Oktohoma 21, Houston 26, OT Chicago 21, Washington 26 Memphis 27, Jacksonville 24

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### **SPORTS**

# Houston to Meet Georgetown in NCAA Championship Game

### Cougars Edge Virginia, 49-47, in Overtime to Gain Final

missed shot by Akeem Olajuwon with 45 seconds to play in overtime gave Houston a 49-47 victory over Virginia Saturday in the National College Athletic Association semifinals.

Houston (32-4), which fell behind by 3 points midway through the second half, advanced to the final for the second consecutive year. The Congars will meet Georgetown in the championship game Monday

Last season, the Cougars lost in the final to North Carolina State, 54-52, on a last-second shot.

Virginia (21-12) failed to advance beyond the semifinal for the second time in four years. But the Cavaliers' appearance in the Final Four this season had been surprising. They were never expected to get that far without Ralph Sampson, a three-time player of the year, who turned pro.

The unheralded and unranked Cavaliers repeatedly fell behind Houston but kept charging back, refusing to cave in to the taller Cougars. At the close of the first half and the start of the second, they ran off 10 consecutive points to turn a 25-17 deficit into a 27-25

And, in the closing minutes of regulation play, after Houston had strung together nine points for a 41-35 lead, the Cavaliers reeled off eight of the next 10 points. Othell Wilson's basket off his own steal tied it, 43-43, with 27 seconds left to force the overtime. Seventy seconds into the overtime, Rick Carlisle hit

a jumper for Virginia, capping the Cavaliers' eight-point run and giving them their last lead of the game, 45-43. One minute later, Olaiuwon, Houston's 7-foot

(2.13-meter) center — a 52.5 percent foul shooter — nade both shots on a one-and-one after being fouled by Olden Polymice. That tied it at 45. A little more than a minute later, Michael Young

scored to put the Cougars on top to stay. Then came Olajuwon's air ball, a shot that missed everything. Winslow was there to grab the ball and ram it through, giving Houston a four-point cushion, 49-45. Last year, in the 54-52 loss to North Carolina State, Olajuwon, a native of Nigeria, was at the foul line

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatcher when Lorenzo Charles grabbed a desperation shot and SEATTLE — Rickie Winslow's slam-dunk off a rammed it home for the winning points as time ran

This time, Olajuwon was too close to the basket almost beyond it - when he threw up his ill-timed

"Akeem still has a problem with knowing the strategy of basketball," said Guy Lewis, the Congars' coach. There are probably 25,000 American players who would have known to throw that ball out. But he was trying to shoot it."

Olajuwon, who finished with 12 points and a gamehigh 11 rebounds, said he was worried in the final stages of the game,

was scared when I looked at the clock, but I didn't think we'd lose," he said. "In overtime, I was very nervous and happy that I made those two free throws. When I concentrate, I can make them. Lewis insisted that he was not discouraged with the

close victory for his heavily favored team. "I'll guarantee you I'm not disappointed in the point spread," he said. "We were trying to win a basketball game. A two-point win is just as good as a 40-point win after it's over."

Terry Holland, the Cavaliers' coach, said he was

Any time you come this far and have as many opportunities to win, you'd like to say you've had a good season. Maybe we can say that in two weeks. Right now, we're disappointed. We'd like to still be

Virginia's Wilson said: "We got this far on some breaks, and maybe it was time the breaks went against

Wilson had a chance to tie the game and send it into cipline and a deft touch from the outside. second overtime. But he lost the ball with two seconds left in the extra period. In regulation, Wilson lost the ball with three seconds left and the score tied

"But I really feel good about ourselves," Wilson said. "People wrote us off, but we gave it our hardest and we almost pulled it off."

Young led Houston with 17 points. Miller and Wilson shared Virginia's scoring lead with 12 points apiece. (AP, NYT)

### Hoyas Overwhelm Kentucky, 53-40, With 2d-Half Defense

SEATTLE - Georgetown held Kentucky scoreless out. He pulled them back into a zone. for nearly 10 minutes of the second half and rolled to a

53-40 victory over the Wildcats Saturday for a berth in the National College Athletic Association champion-

The Hoyas, which will meet Houston for the championship Monday night, are now is one victory from claiming its first national crown. In the 1982 championship game, the Hoyas lost to North Carolina in the closing seconds.

Kentucky (29-5) had not appeared in the Final Four since 1978, when it also won the national title.

Georgetown (33-3) was magnificent in its defensive power in the second half. The Hoyas limited Kentucky to just 11 points as the Wildcats went just 3-of-33 from the floor in the final 20 minutes. "The players weren't baffled but I was baffled,"

Centucky Coach Joe Hall said. "I can't explain it and I certainly am not going to worry about it. There must have been an extra-celestial being around that

As is often the case with the Hoyas, the scoring was ell distributed. Michael Jackson had 12 points, David Wingate hit for 11 and Michael Graham 8. Georgetown needed only 8 points from its All-America center, Patrick Ewing.

Sam Bowie and Melvin Turpin, who figured to joust underneath with Ewing, were silenced in the second half. Bowie finished with 10 points, just two foul shots in the second half, and 11 rebounds. Turpin finished with 5 points, blanked the entire second half. It was classic Georgetown basketball: defense, dis-

After Wingate opened the second half with a shot from the corner, the Hoyas ran off 10 more points in succession to pull in front, 34-29. Kentucky did not score its first basket of the second half until Winston Bennett's outside shot made it 34-31 with 10:04 left. Georgetown then ran off nine straight points, capped by Wingate's 3-point play with 6:48 left that made it

About eight minutes into the half, Georgetown's coach, John Thompson, called off his man-to-man

defense because his players were burning themselves

"I looked up at the clock and there were 10 or 11 minutes gone." Bowie said. "We had 29 points. I knew that was how many points we'd had at halftime, unless I was sleeping."

The frustration of Kentucky was typified when James Blackman missed an open drive to the basket and Kentucky received a foul on the play. Hall threw his program and Kentucky was all but finished for the

The first half, however, was an altogether different

affair, with Kentucky leading, 29-22, at halftime.
With Georgetown's front line relatively quiet and
Ewing picking up his third foul with 8:52 left in the
half, the Wildcats were able to capitalize. Bowie and Turpin delivered down low, and guards Jim Master and Dicky Beal played from the outside. Ewing spent much of the first half on the bench and

the offense was left largely to Jackson on the perimeter. Ewing had just 4 points and the Hoyas shot 35 percent from the floor in the first 20 minutes before their surge in the second half. "We like to tease our enemies," Thompson said. "We got down, and that makes them happy. Then we

come out in the second half and do the job we have Bowie said, "Give credit to Georgetown's defense. But this was the worst shooting performance I've ever

been associated with in my life." (For the game, Kentucky shot 25 percent from the floor.) Beal added, "It wasn't spooky, it just wasn't us. We had the shots, they just didn't fall. They switched defenses on us and they disguised their defenses really

Kentucky's score was the lowest in the Final Four ce 1949, when Kennicky beat Oklahoma State, 46-36. Kentucky missed 22 of its first 23 shots in the

The Wildcats' five starters shot 0 for 21 in the second half. The subs rallied them to an overall 3 for

Was Thompson pleased at the defense? "To tell you the truth," he said, "I don't give a damn about that defense anymore. I'm thinking about Hous-



Akeem Olajuwon of Houston rises above Olden Polynice (24) and Othell Wilson of Virginia in an NCAA semifinal.

### Hagler Stops Roldan to Retain Title

LAS VEGAS - Marvelous Marvin Hagler, blending speed with accurate combinations, successfully defended his world middleweight title Friday night with a 10th-round technical knockout over Juan Domingo Roldan of Argentina.

Hagler, fighting for the first time since his unanimous decision victory over Roberto Duran last Nov. landed a left to Roldan's swol-Ten closed right eye and the challenger fell back on the canvas. Roldan the World Boxing Association's No. 1 contender, rose at the count of seven with the eye

Referee Tony Perez asked Rol-dan if he could continue and Roldan shook his head. Perez then stopped the bout 39 seconds into the round.

Hagler rebounded from a controversial knockdown in the opening seconds of the first round — when he slipped to the canvas but Perez ruled it a knockdown as Roldan threw a left hook that grazed the top of the champion's head.

Hagler was up immediately but Roldan, in winning the first two rounds, pursued Hagier and attacked the body. The champion took control of

the fight in the third when he put Rodan through the ropes and onto the ring apron with a dazzling com-

> . Hagler continued to land combinations as Roldan tried to bull his way to the inside.

The two went toe-to-toe at the

start of the eighth but Hagler got the better of it and hurt Roldan with a right hook to the ribs and two lefts to the challenger's face. After the sixth round, Roldan told his corner that he was having difficulty seeing and the ring physician, Donald Romeo, consulted with Perez before the ninth round and checked the challenger's eye. Romeo again checked Roldan be-

fore the 10th. "I wanted to be careful with him," said Hagler. "He's a good puncher so I couldn't get careless. That was no knockdown in the first tould letz, I slipped and I told the get. I had to keep my could I realized. "I wanted to be careful with ref. I had to keep my cool. I realized it wasn't a knockdown."

Hagler, 29, raised his record to - 59-2-2 with 49 knockouts with his 34th consecutive victory, Roldan, - 27, fell to 50-3-2 with 34 knockouts. Hagler will next defend his title in July against Mustafa Hamsho, the World Boxing Council's topranked contender.



Marvin Hagler landing a sharp left to the swollen right eye of Juan Domingo Roldan.

# Colts and Indianapolis Sign Contract

unanimously approved a 20-year lease agreement for the National Football League club to play in the Football League club to play in the year for the next 12 years in ticket new Hoosier Dome. The board sales and radio and preseason telemanages the Hoosier Dome, the Indianapolis Convention Center Indianapolis Convention Center and the Market Square Arena, all Indianapolis Colts and had agreed owned by the city.

wared by the city.

City officials said the agreement league baseball team in the dome. would give the city an annual profit of almost \$1.4 million. In addition, Colts' owner, wants to self control
Mayor William H. Hudnut said, the Colts would bring in \$21 milthe Colts would bring in \$21 milthe right to find a buyer to match

Additionary, it robert may, the
full, the city would have to pay Irsay
market value for the team. The city
market value for the team. The city lion annually in direct business to any offer. the city.

The contract gives the Colts two cials are pursuing legal channels to five-year renewal options. The force the Colts to remain. On Fri-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches team will pay the board about day, City Circuit Judge Robert INDIANAPOLIS — The Baltissian Spi5,000 a year: \$250,000 in rent Karwacki signed a 10-day tempomore Colora about 545,000 from a few tempomore Colora desirable of the property of the spirit factors and eight regular arry restraining order barring the more Colts have officially become the Indianapolis Colts, despite legal efforts by Maryland and Baltimore to prevent the move.

An Indianapolis Capital Improvement Board on Saturday

An Observation of two presents on and eight regular transported as a shout \$465,000 from a 5-games, about \$465,000 from a 5-games, about \$200,000 for game-day expenses for personnel. The Colts anywhere but in Baltimore, the city will pay an additional \$25,000 in which the NFL granted the team

rent for each home playoff game. the right to play. The board guaranteed the Colts would gross at least \$7 million a

vision rights. The board said the city the right to move or seize the chise faces the same possibility, he Additionally, if Robert Irsay, the

Maryland and Baltimore offi-

Less than an hour earlier, Baltimore's mayor, William Donald Schaefer, signed a bill giving the team. Schaefer said the matter is not just a Baltimore issue. Every city with a professional sports fran-

would then presumably arrange for private businesses or individuals to buy the team from the city.

East race can be confidently forecast — and for anything like the

# bona fide fan.

correct reasons - probably is not a The proper way to appreciate this division is not so much to guess

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE PREVIEW

its winner as to gain a sense of its complex variables It would be hard to conceive of four teams with as many proven strengths and undeniable weaknesses as Pittsburgh, Montreal Philadelphia and St. Louis. Any of

jor injury, finish below .500. Last year, Philadelphia staggered all season, then broke out of the remains the team's startling nuclepack by playing excellently for us of stars. Andre Dawson, Tim up, but its starting pitching pre-It was the only distinguished run threats to win the MVP award ev-victories. Fortunately, with mighty

Since last October, the Phillies' 16 or more games last year, Paul Owens, the Pirates' Chuck

have iettisoned their Wheez Kids problems and are out of the rota- posed Tom Seaver (231 innings - Pete Rose, Joe Morgan and tion. Erratic Neil Allen could not Tony Perez, while trading Gary get anybody out in Florida and lost him for nothing. That boner Matthews, Bob Dernier and Willie Dave LaPoint, who has never comwill lock up the cellar for the Mets. Hernandez for Bill Campbell (Chi- pleted a game in 56 career starts, cago Cubs). Glenn Wilson (De-troit) and John Wockenfuss (De-enough stamina.

two unproven players — shaky- lowing as the game's best manager fielding Juan Samuel and Len Ma- in conditions of scarcity. He knows tuszek - would own the right side game tactics and has the nerve to of the infield.

Of all defending champs, the lievers, onslaught base-stealing). Phillies are the best bet not to repeat. In September, when veteran and not one player with more than

to move backward.

go to the World Series for one silly reason: They are not expected to may have the division's best pitch-The Expos have signed Rose, ered Jose DeLeon (7-3, 2.83), Lee traded Al Oliver for starter Fred Tunnell (11-6, 3.65) and Cecilio Breining (San Francisco), added Guante (3.32). If moody, dissatis-

Gary Lucas (San Diego) to the fied John Candelaria (15-8), Larry bullpen and decided to put their McWilliams (15-8), Rick Rhoden perennial nightmare position, (13-13) and John Tudor (13-12 in shortstop, in the hands of rookie Boston) stay healthy, Tanner has a (NYT, AP) Angel Salazar. Terry Francona quality staff.

### WASHINGTON — Anyone Yankees Trade Nettles to Padres; Brett Out With Injury

who thinks the National League FORT LAUDERDALE, Flori-

da — The New York Yankees have Roy Smalley. traded Graig Nettles to the San be named later. The trade occurred Friday, three days before the season opens Monday.

runs, 333, than any third baseman in American League history, requested a trade after the Yankees months with a knee injury. acquired Toby Harrah from Cleveland last month and announced League batting champion, susthat they would platoon at third.

League batting champion, sustained a partial tear of the liga-

Changes in the East; Order in the West

these could, with a few breaks, win now has a lease on first base and 90-92 games; any could, with a ma- Bryan Little may replace Doug and New York Mets are in the Flynn at second.

The central fact about the Expos able to solve this problem. made by any team. And it was ery year and Steve Rogers, Bill Lee Smith (1.65 ERA) in the bull-enough.

Gullickson and Charlie Lea all won pen, late leads are in good hands.

Tanner, the Cardinals' Whitey shuffle personnel, the St. Louis Darryl Strawberry at its heart is Herzog and the Expos' Bill Virdon Cardinals, the 1982 world champi-respectable. However, New York's have been trying to deal for a slight ons, are holding their breath.

Already starters John Stuper and

When the swinging door would be a consummation worth use innovative ideas (multiple re-

leadership matters, look for them 18 homers last year. But the Pirates have a four-time batting Baseball's mystery team, Mon- champ, Bill Madlock (.323); a treal, is still confounding every fan strong-armed catcher, Tony Pena who uses conventional tools of evaluation to pick favorites. This Ray (283), and Lee Lacy (302) to could finally be the Expos year to provide plenty of line drive.

Far more essential, the Pirates ing, Last season, Tanner discov-

hitting Harrah with switch-hitter team spokesman. He said that the

traded Graig Nettles to the San Diego Padres for rookie pitcher Diego Padres for rookie pitcher time." Nettles said Saturday in San Dennis Rasmussen and a player to Diego. "I was more than glad to approve the trade." Meanwhile, the Kansas City

Nettles, who has hit more home Royals announced Saturday that all-star third baseman George Brett will be sidelined for up to two

The trade means the Yankees ments in his left knee during an shoulder.

Once again, the Chicago Cubs league. No one seems to have been

Chicago has a major league line-Any batting order with Keith While the Phillies and Expos Hernandez, George Foster and

young pitchers, like Ron Darling and Tim Leary, are far from ready. The defending champion Phillies Danny Cox have come up with arm The Mets will be sorry they expitched) to the free agent draft and lost him for nothing. That boner

> WESTERN DIVISION The National League West is the consensus division: Everybody who looks at it sees the same thing. Preseason prognostications in a

> half-dozen annual magazines read like copies of each other. First, the defending Los Angeles Dodgers have a pitching staff rival-

ing that of the Baltimore Orioles and Chicago White Sox. When Fernando Valenzuela (3.75 ERA) is perhaps only your fourth-best starter, behind Jerry Reuss (2.94), Bob Welch (2.65) and Alejandro Pena (2.75), you know

you are going to be in the race until Add Tom Niedenfuer (1.90 in 66 games) and young Carlos Diaz (2.05 in 54 games with the Mets) in the bullpen, plus spot starters like Burt Hooton and the '83 American League ERA champ, Rick Honeycutt (2.42), and you have a staff

that almost seems injury proof. So what, the conventional wisdom says, if injuries may make (first three guesses don't count). Jack Fimple the regular catcher? So what if the infield of Brock, Sax, Russell and Guerrero made 93 errors last season? So what if Dusty Baker is gone? Second, everybody agrees that if

the San Diego Padres, the club rebuilt by GM-trader Jack McKeon.

The Padres are too well-armed to finish lower than third, but the Reds, not really a shabby The Padres signed Steve Garvey a year ago and now they have turned in the high bid for Goose Gossage. The Padres were out-homered, by 144 to 93, last year. So McKeon,

has brought up two potential pow-

er-hitting kids from AAA - Carmelo Martinez (37 homers and 110 RBI) and Kevin McReynolds (36 HR. 130 RBI). But the Padres have the shakiest sort of young, gopher-ball-prone starters in heady Eric Show (15-12)

(14-10) and Tim Lollar (7-12). lt is also an aimost universal opinion that the Atlanta Braves, so recently a budding power, are in New York 3, Pittsburgh 2 danger of falling off the pace be-

and southpaws Dave Dravecky

will now platoon the right-handed- exhibition game Friday, said a knee will be immobilized for three weeks and that Brett will be out of action six to eight weeks.

And the Milwaukee Brewers'

general manager, Harry Dalton, said Saturday that pitcher Pete Vuckovich will be off the active roster for 10 to 12 weeks as a result of surgery, scheduled for Wednes-

Vuckovich, who was trying to Brett, a two-time American make a comeback from a rotator cuff injury last year, will undergo surgery to remove bone spurs in his

in the Dominican Republic on drug

If the star reliever, Steve Bedrosian, must become a starter, then the bulloen, left to fragile Gene Garber and Terry Forster, devolves from excellent to vulner

knows exactly what to make of the front-runners it is also assumed that the dark horse Houston Astros are accurately perceived. The Astros finished just six

Just as the smart money thinks it

games behind Los Angeles. Seldom has an 85-victory season earned a team so little respect. Houston is baseball's black hole for publicity. The world is blissful-

ly ignorant that the infield of

(round the horn) Ray Knight (.304), Bill Doran (.271), Dickie Thon (20 homers, 79 RBIs) and Phil Garner (79 RBIs) is superb offensively in a hitters' graveyard. The Astro bullpen, led by Frank DiPino and Bill Dawley, led the NL in saves (48), and this year Joe

Sambito is back. Add to that a

starting rotation anchored by No-lan Ryan, Joe Niekro and Bob Knepper and you have a tough pitching corps.

Finally, it is also the consensus that San Francisco and Cincinnati are essentially misfits in the 1980s. San Francisco undermines its excellent manager, Frank Robinson,

by letting players like Darrell Evans (30 homers) walk away. As for Cincinnati, even now that GM Dick Wagner is gone and a major free agent (sort of) has been signed (Dave Parker), the Reds' front office has merely moved into the 1950s. Get back in that time machine, Bob Howsam, and do not come out until you know the gender of the Eurythmics' lead singer

So much for unanimity of opin-

ion. The guess here is that, as usual, we have got it all wrong. Just for the sake of argument, let's go out on a limb and pick the Padres to win the division, with the the Dodgers find a way not to win, the NL West's new champ will be

### **Exhibition Baseball Scores**

team, will be fourth, shead of the

Priday's Results Konsos City 5, Cincinnoti 3 Montreal 7, Texas 5
Beston 7, St. Louis 1
Chicago (AL) 11, Philadelp New York (AL) 4, Houston 2 Chilcogo (NL) 11, Son Francisco Cleveland 10, Son Diego 1 Santile 12, Ookland 4 Minnesoig 7, New York (NL) 4
Detroit 7, Dittelement 6 Los Angeles 7, Colifornia 0 Toronto 2 Milwaukee 0 Saturday's Res St. Louis 5, Cinchnott 2

# Hallo Dandy Is a Dandy in Grand National

· #ccplechase race.

which gave away 14 pounds (3.4 cilos) under jockey Tommy Car-nody, was four lengths back to - inish second for the second itraight year.

Last year's winner, Corbiere, ridlen by Ben de Haan, could not wercome the burden of carrying the top weight of 168 pounds — 26. Jounds more than the winner and finished third, 11/2 lengths beand Greasepaint over the 30 ences in the four-mile, 856-yard . 7.22-bilometer) race.

The race was marred by the death of Earthstopper. The 10-but I took my time and picked year-old challenger was edged into them off one by one," said Doughifth place by Lucky Vane near the mish line and then dropped dead Grand National. "I was a bit wor-

15 lengths clear, but Eliogarty and Greasepaint, the 9-1 favorite Greasepaint, and then Earthstopper gradually reined him in.

> moved up to join the leaders going to the Canal Turn second time round (24th (ence). Hallo Dandy, a 13-1 choice, took the lead two fences from home, then strayed right across the course guts out." before being reined in the right direction. As Greasepaint began to tire in the race for the line, Corbiere

had to be content with third place. "I was last over at the first [fence]

(a 16-1 pick) made a late surge but

But Tommy Carmody, who rode Greasepaint, said: "The difference in weight beat us. I thought from the second last fence I had a chance Hallo Dandy and Corbiere but not from the last." And Corbiere's trame,
Pitman, echoed the complaint.
Pitman, echoed the complaint.

"My horse was given too much weight," she said. "That is what I have always said, but he ran his Hallo Dandy, a fourth place finisher last year and owned by Richard Shaw, a London insurance broker, provided trainer Gordon Richards with his second Grand

cess of Lucius in 1978. A record 23 of the 40 starters completed the race. (UPI, AP, Reuters)



# James Stirling's New Free-Form Art Gallery in Stuttgart

By David Stevens nternational Herald Tribune

C'TUTTGART — For the last I three weeks Stuttgarters and visitors have been flocking in impressive numbers to check out the city's, and West Germany's, latest cultural showcase — the 90-million-mark Neue Staatsgalerie, designed by the British architect James Stirling, that has been an object both of civic pleasure and a certain amount of professional

grumbling. What they find is a building in which a traditional exhibition space, a series of square rooms arrayed in a straightforward, right-angled U-shaped structure, is almost hidden behind a playful. free-form, asymetrical approach, with splashes of color against a general background of different shades of brown, tan or other in alternating rows of travertine and sandstone

Stirling and his associates, after unsuccessfully entering architectural competitions for museums in Düsseldorf and Cologne, were among four foreign architects in-vited to enter the 1977 Stuttgart competition, which boiled down to a confrontation between Stirling's eclectic mixture of new and old, and the strict modernity of Günter Behnisch. The jury chose

The site was hardly ideal. The new museum - linanced by the Land, or state of Baden-Württemberg, of which Stuttgart is the capital — had to go side by-side with the existing neoclassical Staatsgalerie, on an irregular-shaped, sloping piece of land, in one corner of which were some buildings that had to remain. The site looks onto the back of the Württemberg State Theater complex, which is a little like looking at the factory, and between the theaters and the new museum runs Konrad Adenauer Strasse, a noisy, six-lane speedway that effectively cuts off the museum complex from the spacious and inviting Schlossgarten, a park that the theaters share mainly with the former royal palaces.

Mandatory to the competition was the inclusion of a 10-foothigh terrace, containing a groundlevel parking garage, and a public footpath cutting through the site. which Stirling described as "a democratic request in many Ger-

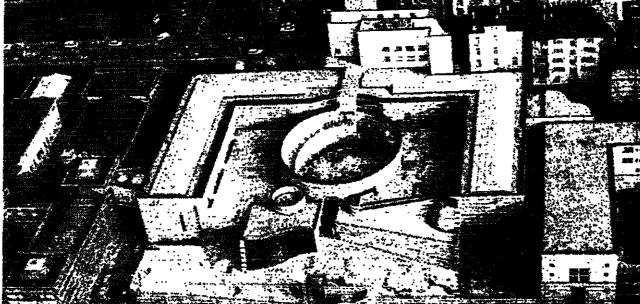
man competitions — which unfortunately may not help in maintaining the entity of a city block." Besides the museum, the new complex had to include a new chamber theater and the opera school department of the Musikhochschule.

Stirling's most obvious traditional references are to the old Staatsgalerie, opened in 1834, a U-shaped building with semi-circular drive and an equestrian statue in the forecourt. These features find their correspondences in the new building's shape, which wraps around a large, roofless rotunda. In place of the equestrian statue is a taxi drop-off pavilion - a tall structure of steel Hbeams painted bright blue and red, topped by a metal and glass constructivist canopy. Since the new building has no real facade or even an obvious entrance, the pavilion also serves as a surrogate

From the pavilion, the first terrace is reached either by a stairway to the right or a ramp to the left. The visitor who takes the latter route is greeted at the top of the ramp by Henry Moore's "Draped Reclining Woman," fac-ing the entrance to the foyer (which has its own colorful metal and glass canopy).

Unlike the Pompidou Center in Paris, whose colorful exterior seems to consist mainly of working parts, Stirling's splashes of color seem to be mainly playful and, as he puts it in his own intro-duction to the building catalog, to counteract the the possible appearance of a monumental stone quarry." They include, besides additional canopies at the entrances to the theater and the administration offices at the back, fat tubular handrails in fuchsia and blue, the green metal ribs of the S-curving bay window of the entrance foyer, the red cylindrical revolving-door housings, the lime-green rubber carpeting, and the glass elevator with its open works in orange. blue and yellow.

Indeed, the elevator, which only has to rise and descend one level. seems more like a high-tech artifact than a serious piece of equipment, an impression reinforced on one recent day when it simply stopped performing its minimal task. It is hard to escape the feel-



Aerial view shows how architect Stirling fitted new museum in with old gallery (on left) and chamber theater (right).

tect's little jokes.

There are other jokes planted around the building by Stirling, whose physical bulk, wit and outspokenness seem to have endeared him at least to the local press — no newspaper article about him is complete without referring to him as "Big Jim."

The visitor approaching the new building alongside the park-ing garage sees a hole in the garage wall, the missing blocks of stone lying on the ground or half-buried in it, seemingly knocked there by a motorist who parked his car a little too vehemently. But no, one soon realizes that it is intentional -a kind of free-form sculpture or

architectural happening.
Or, the roof of the tiny music school annex, seen from above, is in the curved shape of a grand piano.

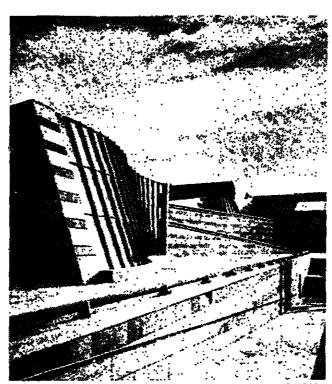
On the foyer level are also a room for temporary exhibitions, a film and lecture hall, and a caferestaurant (open until 2 A.M.) that opens on one side into the museum and on the other onto the foyer of the Kammertheater. From this curving, free-form area.

ing that this is one of the archi- the visitor can rise by elevator, ramps or stairways to the 15 pure white, interconnected rooms in which the Staatsgalerie has mounted its impressive collection of 20th-century art.

> The first room is devoted to Oskar Schlemmer's life-size figures for his "Triadic Ballet," impressively mounted at eye level. Schlemmer, a painter, dancer, designer and theorist devised this "abstract" ballet supposedly on Bauhaus principles, and it was performed in Stuttgart in 1922.

One passes through the Fauves, Die Brücke, the Blue Rider group to the next corner room, dominated by Picasso's "Bathers" group, then past the Constructivists, Expressionists, Dadaists, Abstract Expressionists and Pop Artists to the next corner room, devoted to two Joseph Beuys assemblages, and on to other movements of the last two decades.

The opening of the new gallery has made it possible for the museum to get much of its collection out of storage and to ease pressure on the old building, where the collection of pre-20th-century art



Ground view of front of Stuttgart's Neue Staatsgalerie.

CLASSIFIED

# **LANGUAGE**

# The Patsy Question

By William Safire WASHINGTON — "It is appalling," snorted James Buck-ley, president of Radio Free Europe, "that any American should allow himself to act the patsy in

forwarding such obvious Soviet ob-

icctives. Buckley was excoriating an American member of the International Olympic Committee for joining in a Russian-sponsored resolution to deny the American broadcaster press credentials.

Reporters at his press conference in Washington turned from the substance of the issue to the meaning of the word patsy. "A patsy is simply a bystander," responded Buckley, indicating that he understood the word not to imply moral culpability, "someone who advances someone else's cause, not because he intends to."

see how close I was to the mark, but there is a dearth hereabouts of reference books on American slang. . . What does patsy mean?"

I can report that two provenances are suggested. One is from the Italian parto, meaning "fool," The other is that Patsy, as the diminutive of the name Patrick, was originally an underworld adjective for "all is well," which when turned into a noun came to mean "sucker." in the sense of one being born every minute.

The term has been tracked by Merriam-Webster to 1903, but the popularization was helped by John O'Hara in 1939s "Pal Joey," when the charmingly sleazy hero says. "I do not pretend I am some kind of a patsy.

A patsy is currently best defined as "a dupe; a fool easily victimized or a naive person readily manipulated." Does it imply moral guilt? No, except to the extent that all that is needed for the triumph of which Edmund Burke never said.

I CONSTRUE none as plural. Obviously, none of these previous noun usages offer a clue to the term's current meaning," I wrote a few months back, matching the subject none with the verb offer, not offers. This drew a note from Patricia Dale in San Rafael, California, at the Society for the Advancement

of Good English: "Oh dear, I hope you are not committed to consider ing that the word 'none' is plural!" Here's the problem: Most people think that none means "not one" or "no one." Centuries ago, it did. Then it came to mean something broader: "not any," or literally, "not ones." With that newer meaning, most people who said none were referring to several, or a group, or a bunch - more than one which is another way of saying they construed none as plural. And when you think of more than one in your subject, you are inclined to match that plural subject with a plural verb: none have, rather than none has. (Sure, a collective noun like group is construed as singular and takes a singular verb. The group says. Sorry, but the language is not consistent; not my fault.)

The old poets had a good idea. They matched their predicates to Back at RFE headquarters in none depending on how they con-Munich, Buckley writes. "I tried to strued their subjects. For example, none depending on how they conwhen Dryden wrote that "None but the brave deserves the fair," he had in mind "not one single person." On the other hand, Andrew Marvell in "To His Coy Mistress" had in mind a few corpses when he urged his damsel to immediate action with "The grave's a fine and private place / But none, I think, do there embrace.

Here's the solution: When you think of a few people or things as your subject — in other words, when you construe none as plural go ahead and use the plural verb: none are, none ea, none have But when you think of one person, or thing - when you construe none. as "not a single one," as singular — then it is OK to use the singular verb: none is, none goes, none has .
But what do you do when you're-

not sure? Most of us, when we say none, mean "not one, or him either. or the three of them, or come to think of it, the whole lot of them or the bunch of it." On these occasions, we tend to think of quantity evil is for good men to do nothing. or amount, and the safest het is to construe none as plural: none are. To all of you who insist that name

should mean "not one," let me urge you to make life easy for yourself and clear for your listeners or readers by saying no one or nobody or not a single particle. Nobody can misconstrue that as anything but singular, and it happily joins the singular verb: not one is.

New York Times Service

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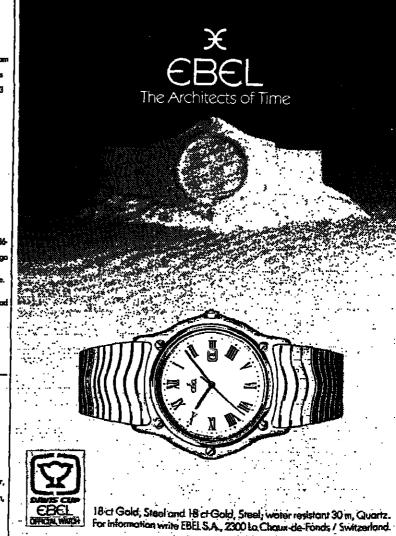
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